THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY

Interesting Particulars—Arrest of Four of the Thieves—Recovery of Over $250,000, Etc.

From the New York Post, last evening.

Three men were arrested last night, at Norwalk, Conn., on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery of the Adams Express Company—amounting, it is reported to half a million dollars—that took place on Saturday night last, on the cars, between this city and Connecticut. Two of them are supposed to be the robbers, and the other is accused of having carried away the stolen funds, which are thought to have been conveyed to his house, not far from Norwalk, by the robbers.

The discovery of the facts which led to the arrests was made in this manner, according to information we have received. Yesterday morning a man named Tristham, living at Flax Hill, near Norwalk, came to the Norwalk Railroad Station, dragging a hand-sled, on which there was a heavy bundle. Tristham wished to go to New York with this bundle. The baggage-master proposed to check it for him, and to convey it with the other baggage; but the man declined and carried the bundle, which was wrapped with paper, into the car, and kept it with him during the journey.

He was suspected at Norwalk, but it appears the detectives knowing him, and understanding that he had not been away from Norwalk, did not feel themselves authorized to procure his arrest or did not have time to do so; and he was allowed to come to New York. Word was immediately sent to the express company on the arrival of the train here; but in the interval Tristham had gone, and before he was ready to return home he had deposed of his bundle.

There was no evidence against him, but his arrest was decided on; and when he went out of the cars at Norwalk last evening he was taken into custody by the Connecticut local authorities, to whom intelligence of his movements had been forwarded.

Tristham was kept in Norwalk, while two constables, named Bartram and Finney, went to search his house at Flax Hill. In this house the constables were surprised to find two men, besides Tristham's family. The men were strangers, and gave no satisfactory account of themselves; so the constables arrested them and took them to Norwalk, where they were left under guard at the Norwalk Hotel.

Some facts in regard to these men soon came to light. Frank Bixbee, the keeper of an oyster saloon in Norwalk, identified them as two persons who had come into his place at about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning. Both were very hungry and ate oysters very voraciously. They did not, however, come together. One of them having eaten his oysters went away, and was gone about ten minutes when the other appeared. News of the robbery, which was committed a few hours previous to this time, had not reached the house of Bixbee, and the visits of the strangers excited no particular attention.

It appeared, on further investigation, that the men came from Stamford, Connecticut, on the night when they made their appearance in Norwalk.

At Stamford the men endeavored to hire a horse and wagon of Mr. Thomas Brown. They wanted no dinner, and he refused to accommodate them unless they would leave with him the full value of his property.

The men declined to do this, and they walked to Norwalk.

According to the statements of a livery stable keeper at that place, one of the men came to him late in the evening, and asked for a horse and wagon to convey him to Stamford—a distance of about eight miles. The bargain had been made, when the other entered the stable, and stated his intention to go to Stamford also. The men did not appear to know each other; but became acquainted and agreed to go together. The stable keeper proposed to furnish a driver for them, but one of the men said that would not be convenient; some ladies were to occupy places in the wagon, and there would be no room for a driver. Finally, the livery man agreed to let the two have their way on payment of $10, and on promising that the horse should be returned to him early in the morning. The men fulfilled their bargain.

They are now at the Norwalk House, in custody.

These curious facts have induced the persons who are acquainted with them to believe that a clue to the robbery has certainly been obtained, and that in all probability the two men, who are described as well dressed and intelligent, are the robbers. This is the theory: Coscob is the place where it is believed the robbers left the train; that is, about three miles from Stamford; and the robbers could, it is urged, have walked that distance with the stolen property. From Stamford, properly the theory is, the money, &c., was taken to Flax Hill.

It is quite possible that all these circumstances will be explained; or if they are not, that this method was taken by the thieves or confederates to direct attention while the men who have the money effect their escape.

The money, notes, bonds, etc., carried away by the robbers, belonged principally, we hear, to bankers and business men of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and to their correspondents and agents. The largest proportion of the funds were in currency notes, and many of these notes, it will be interesting to the public to learn, had just been issued by the Treasury Department, and did not contain the signatures of the officers of the banks, in one or two of the New England States, to which the notes were to be sent.

The amounts which were in the safes of the Adams Express Company and one other company, on the night of the robbery, are unofficially stated to have been nearly as follows:—

Washington safe	$278,000
Baltimore safe	150,000
Philadelphia safe	100 000
New York safe	150,000
Total	$678,000

All this money was not taken.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The two men who were in Tristham's house are now proved to have been connected with the robbery.

Some burglars' tools, a gold watch that was in one of the safes, and other property, of what amount is not reported, was found in their possession.

Later—All the Gold Recovered.

Since the above has been put in type, we learn that four of the thieves have been arrested, and the sum of $258,000, including all of the bullion, has been recovered.

The Very Latest.

From the New York Herald.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Henry Sanford, connected with Adams' Express Company, accompanied by Officer Rogers, of the Eleventh precinct, proceeded to the residence of Justice Shandley, No. 167 Henry street, and called him out of bed. During a conversation with the magistrate Mr. Sanford stated that he had received information to the effect that a large amount of the money stolen from the Express Company's safes on the Boston train, on Saturday night, was secreted in the house of John B. Barmore, No. 100 Division street. The Judge accordingly dressed himself, and, at that unseasonable hour, proceeded to the Essex Market Court and took Mr. Sanford's affidavit. The latter deposed that on the night of the 6th instant the following property, belonging to the Express Company, was stolen in the State of Connecticut:—$40,000 in gold coin; $50,000 in United States bonds and certificates of indebtedness; $150,000 in national bank and Treasury notes, and gold watches and chains, and other jewelry, to the value of $5000. On this affidavit the judge issued a search warrant, and accompanied Mr. Sanford and Officer Rogers to Barmore's house, which they searched, and found concealed therein $375 in gold coin, $30,000 in seven-thirty bonds, $77,650 in unsigned national bank notes, $5457 in national bank notes, signed, and gold bills valued at $280—amounting in all to $113,762. The money was taken in charge, and Barmore arrested by Officer Rogers. Barmore was yesterday taken before Justice Shandley, and committed for examination. From the information at hand it appears that Gus Tristham, as he is familiarly called, who is no stranger to our most experienced officers, has been arrested at Norwalk, Conn., as being a principal in the express robbery. He is a brother of Mrs. Barmore, in whose house, in Division street, the money was found. On reaching Norwalk, after the robbery, Gus Tristham employed his cousin, —— Tristham, to take charge of a bag of money, and see it safely deposited in the house of his (Gus') sister, No. 100 Division street. For this service Tristham received twenty-five dollars, and on returning to Norwalk was arrested. He was then induced to make a confession, and told who had employed him to bring the money to New York, and what remuneration he received for doing so. Thomas Clark, also well known to the police, was likewise arrested in Norwalk, and all the parties are in prison awaiting an examination.

Since the robbery occurred, Captain Jourdan, of the Sixth Precinct, and Detectives Elder and Woolridge have been making an investigation which may result in further arrests and the recovery of more of the missing money.

ARREST OF TWO OF THE SUPPOSED ROBBERS IN NORWALK, CONN.

From the New Haven Journal, January 10.

Yesterday afternoon Assistant Superintendent Spooner, of Bridgeport, accompanied by S. B. Beardsley, Esq., and Sheriff Barnum, of the same place, proceeded to Norwalk and arrested two men on suspicion of being engaged in the robbery of the express safes on the Saturday night train, and found on examination, after the arrest, that they had got the right fellows. The manner in which the arrest came about is as follows:—On Saturday evening three men called at the hotel in Stamford and registered their names, two of them as Lockwood and the other as Clark. Their actions towards each other at first, so far as observed, were those of strangers, and no one supposed that they were acquaintances. They had been there but a short time when one of them desired to hire a conveyance to go to Norwalk, but he did not wish to have a driver accompany him, saying that he was going to take some ladies, and there would not be room. Being a stranger, the liveryman would not let the fellow have the conveyance unless he sent a driver with it, notwithstanding he was offered ten dollars for it. After the failure to hire a conveyance the fellows were then seen for the first time to hold a conversation with each other. They remained all night at Stamford, and the next morning took the train and went to Norwalk. While at Stamford their presence and appearance were such as to excite the remark from citizens that they "wouldn't wonder if these fellows were the ones that robbed the express." On arriving in Norwalk they hired a conveyance and went upon the hill back of the village to an old shoemaker's, named Tristham, who is an uncle of Clark's. Here they stopped over night, and returned to the village the next day (Monday). On Monday morning the old man Tristham came down with a bundle which appeared to be pretty heavy, and which he refused to have checked, and was also scrupulously careful to keep in his hands all the while on his way to New York, where he took it. In Norwalk also the appearance of the three fellows was such as to excite suspicion. Their presence at Norwalk and the suspicions connected with them coming to the ears of Superintendent Spooner yesterday, he went over, with the three gentlemen named above, and reconnoitred a little, and then had the two fellows arrested as stated. Clark, in the meantime, had absented himself and escaped arrest. He was formerly a substitute broker, and a nephew of Tristham, who had heretofore been supposed to be a perfectly upright man. On the persons of the two men were found a gold watch, some money, and a few other articles which were in the safes at the time they were robbed, so that their identification is complete.

The two men who were arrested have the appearance of being Englishmen. They were put in the lockup at Norwalk, and will be brought over to Bridgeport this morning and put in jail for safe keeping. The old man Tristham went with Mr. Spooner yesterday afternoon to New York, to show him what he had done with the bundle, and to inform him with whom he left it, so that there is a fair probability that some treasure will be recovered, and it also seems most probable that Clark will soon be secured. The bundle which Tristham took to New York, from its apparent weight, is supposed to have contained some of the gold.

No further information concerning this remarkable affair has reached us, but we hope in a few days to be able to lay before our readers some particulars as to how the robbery was effected, and where the robbers entered and left the train, with other items of interest.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, January 11.—The steamship *Santiago de Cuba*, from Greytown January 1, with the California passengers of December 15, has arrived here.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—The brig *P. R. Cartes*, Capt. Atherton, from Philadelphia, for Portland, with coal, went ashore on Duxbury beach, on Monday night. The vessel bilged and filled with water. The crew were all saved.

BOSTON, Jan 11.—The *Canada* arrived here at 10:30 this morning. Her mails will be due in Philadelphia on Friday morning.

Murder near Pottsville.

POTTSVILLE, January 11.—Henry H. Dunne, coal operator and Superintendent of the New York and Schuylkill Coal Company, was brutally murdered by three men last night, about seven o'clock, while on his way home to Pottsville. The murder was committed on the public highway, about two miles from Pottsville. No arrests have yet been made. Mr. Dunne was an accomplished gentleman, and a universal favorite with every one. His death causes the most intense excitement all through the country.

Large Fire in Binghamton, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., January 11.—The stores of Lowell Harding, Howell Brothers, R. H. Hall & Co., and Finch & Roe were burned this morning. Hall's loss is $18,000, insured for $13,000; French & Roe's loss, $9000, insured for $7000; Horton's loss $4000, insured for $2000; Harding's loss $3500, insured for $2000. The total loss, including buildings, is $52,000, with an insurance of $36,000.

THE EVANS

GIFT BOOK SALE,

REOPENED AT

No. 628 CHESNUT ST.

THE FENIANS

Eighth Day's Proceedings of the Convention—The Charges Against the Senators Sustained, and they Expelled—New Constitution Adopted—Mr. Killian's Remarks on Gen. Sweeney Cried Down—Titles of President and Senator Abolished—Col. John O'Mahony Elected Head Centre for 1866.

From the New York Papers of to-day.

Since the meeting of the Fenian Convention at Clinton Hall the delegates have edected little until yesterday. Mr. Roberts and his fellow Senators were deposed by a vote of the Convention, and pronounced unworthy of any longer holding a position in the Fenian ranks. A new constitution was introduced by the Committee on Constitution. By it the title of President is abolished, and that of Head Centre substituted. The Senate was also abolished, and a Central Council of five men was decreed to aid and assist the Head Centre.

This is bringing the matter back to its original simple state, as all such bodies must be, if they only mean work. The term Congress was retained, but not with the signification we apply to it, but simply meaning a meeting of delegates convened to discuss the affairs of the Fenian body. The constitution, with some few amendments, was adopted, and Colonel John O'Mahony was appointed Head Centre for the year 1866.

The names of the Senators expelled were:—W. R. Roberts; James Gibbons, Philadelphia; Michael L. Conlan, Chicago; J. W. Fitzgerald, Cincinnati; P. O'Rourke, New York city; P. Bannon, Louisville, Ky.; W. Sullivan, Tiffin, O.; William Fleming, Patrick J. Meehan, and Edward L. Cary. By a subsequent resolution of the House Mr. Daly, of Indiana, was also expelled from the Brotherhood.

The chair was taken at the appointed time by the Speaker, Mr. Corbett, of Syracuse.

After the reading of the journal by the Clerk, the prosecution of the malcontent Senators was proceeded with. Evidence of a most conclusive nature was introduced to prove that the charges that furniture had been recently removed from the headquarters of the F. B. were false. Various other charges were rebutted on the most incontestable evidence, and at 12 o'clock the investigation closed. A resolution was unanimously adopted that the ten malcontent Senators be deposed from their position and expelled from the organization. The thanks of the Convention were voted to B. F. Mullen, S. J. Meany, and P. A. Sinnott, the only Senators who remained true to the interests of the organization to the last.

Speeches were made by prominent members upon the past, present, and future prospects and policy of the organization. Several resolutions of an important nature were referred to the various committees.

MR. KILLIAN AND GENERAL SWEENEY.

Mr. B. Doran Killian replied at some length, and alluded to General Sweeney's project of invading Canada, not Ireland. Mr. Killian made some remarks to the effect that General Sweeney's reputation rested on an armless sleeve.

The House received this with disapprobation, and called on Mr. Killian to apologize, which he did by stating that he meant nothing offensive to General Sweeney; that he simply used the expression in debate. Whatever General Sweeney's standing may be as a Fenian, he has won an honorable military reputation, having lost his arm in Mexico, and in Sherman's remarkable campaigns he raised himself to the high position of Brevet Major General.

MR. O'ROURKE REFUSES TO APPEAR.

The Committee that waited on Mr. O'Rourke reported that he did not acknowledge the legality of the House, and would not appear before it; and, when asked would he pay over to Colonel O'Mahony the moneys stated he had on hand, he replied, "Yes, with the sanction of Mr. Roberts."

A REPENTANT DELEGATE.

An Indiana delegate, who at first refused to attend the Convention, requested admittance. The gentleman was fraternally received and welcomed to the House.

COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION.

Several minor speakers occupied the House after recess until the Committee on Constitution reported. Mr. Billings read the Constitution, and by a vote of the House it was decreed that each section be taken *seriatim*. This occupied the House the whole evening, and the session was protracted until 8 o'clock.

Though there was much hairsplitting on several sections, very few substantial changes were made in the one produced by the Committee. On the whole it was a simple form, and became an unlegalized body much better than the forms of regular constitutional governments. It annulled the term President, and decreed that the Fenian Brotherhood should be governed by a Head Centre, and that five men should be appointed as Central Council to aid him in his deliberations and in the discharge of his duties. That the Fenian Congress assembly of delegates hold an annual session, to commence on the Fourth of July in each year. That the Congress alone have the power of impeaching and trying the Head Centre.

Wise provisions were also made regarding financial matters, so that no single individual could have sole control of the funds. The new constitution tended as much as possible to restore the Brotherhood to its original simplicity of action and organization. At the finishing of the reading of the new constitution it was proposed and seconded that John O'Mahony be appointed Head Centre for the year 1866. He was unanimously elected. The whole House rose and called for three cheers for their old, tried, and proved Head Centre. All the members responded in the most enthusiastic manner.

We subjoin the remarks made by the Committee on Finance, which they appended to their report:—

In conclusion, your committee beg leave to say that, after a careful and thorough examination of the books and vouchers of the Secretary of the Treasury, they have found them in every respect correct, and systematically and admirably kept. The charge of extravagance made against the President and Secretary of the Treasury is so silly and unfounded, in the estimation of your committee, that it scarcely deserves to be mentioned in this report. The only amounts not satisfactorily explained and accounted for are $5600 paid to General Sweeney, and some few special appropriations of small amounts made by the Senate.

EDWARD CARROLL, Chairman of Committee.
D. F. KELLEHER, Secretary.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 11.—Cotton steady at 50c. for Middlings. Flour is unchanged; State, $7@8 35; Ohio, $8 45@10 25; Western, $7@7 35; Southern, $8 70@15; Canadian, $8 10@11 25. Wheat and Corn dull; sales unimportant. Beef quiet. Pork firm; sales of 1200 bbls. at $29 75, for Mess. Lard quiet at 14½@17½c. Whisky steady at $2 26@2 28.

NEW BOOKS, NEW GIFTS,

NEW FEATURES.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Great Railroad Case.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Justice Read.—The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. the Catawissa Railroad Company and the Western Central Railroad Company, of Pennsylvania, and the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, of the States of Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania. In equity.

This is an application for an injunction. The bill sets forth:—

1. That by acts of Assembly, etc., there was created and now exist, the two corporations, complainants respectively, with all the powers and privileges by law conferred.

2. That, in pursuance of lawful authority, the railroad authorized to be built by the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company has been leased by them to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the said road has been finished and put in public use from its terminus at Sunbury to Erie.

3. That in pursuance of an act of Assembly of March 21, 1831, and of the due performance of all things thereby required, there was created the corporation whose powers, etc., are now vested in the Catawissa Railroad Company, with all the powers and privileges by the said act, and all supplements thereto granted and conferred. And in pursuance thereof, said Company constructed and have in public use a railway commencing at Milton, in the State of Pennsylvania, and terminating in its junction with the Little Schuylkill Railroad near Tamaqua, and connecting at Milton with the railroad of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company.

4. That while said roads were so connected, and were conferring upon each other the benefits to be derived from such connection by the mutual interchange of traffic and when they had no more interests whatever, the said Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company (then called the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company), and the Catawissa Railroad Company, upon the 31st of October, 1860, entered into a contract, and that the Catawissa Railroad Company has from that time enjoyed all the rights and privileges thereby conferred.

5. That by act of Assembly April 2, 1859, there was created a corporation called the "Western Central Railroad Company, with all the powers, etc., by said acts granted and confirmed.

6. That by an act of May 20, 1857, there was created a corporation called the "Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company of Pennsylvania," with all the powers, etc., by said acts granted and confirmed.

7. That the last mentioned Company pretending to act under some law of Pennsylvania, alleges itself to have become consolidated with certain corporations established by the States of New York and Ohio, and claims to be the 'Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio," but the validity of such consolidation is not admitted by the complainants and the same required to be proved.

8. That the said Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company have constructed and have in public use in Pennsylvania, a railroad extending through Erie, Crawford, Mercer, and Warren counties, and connecting with the Erie Railway at Salamanca, in the State of New York, and extending by a continuous railway in the State of Ohio.

9. That the Western Central Railroad Company have not constructed nor have in operation a line of railway whatsoever, within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

10. That the Atlantic and Great Western Railway being constructed of six feet guage, does not and cannot connect with the railroad of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, or with any railroad connecting with the said Catawissa Railroad, which are of a four feet eight and one-half inches guage.

11. That the Catawissa Railroad Company, without notice to the complainants, and with a view to the formation of a line of railroad which should be a great through line, in opposition to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and to divert the trade from Philadelphia to the city of New York, have entered into a lease and contract which they aver to be valid; a copy of which is hereto annexed.

12. That in pursuance of such lease and contract the Catawissa Railroad Company have given public notice that on the first day of December, 1865, the alleged lessees will take possession of and operate said railroad.

13. That the Catawissa Railroad Company and the alleged lessees are entitled to the benefits of the said contract of October 31, 1860, between the Catawissa Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, and claim to have, exercise, and enjoy all the rights and privileges which were granted to the said Catawissa Company by the said contract.

14. That the complainants deny that the said lessees can have excise on giving said rights and privileges; and aver besides, that the said contract is at an end, and assign among others the following reasons therefor, the said alleged lease and contract between the Catawissa Railroad Company.

The Western Central Railroad Company and the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company is invalid and void, etc.

The Catawissa Railroad Company, by transfer of the said road to the other parties, if they lawfully can do so, have put an end to the said contract. The said contract having been entered into with the Catawissa Railroad Company alone, for the purposes therein expressed, cannot be transferred without the consent of the complainants.

That the said Western Railroad Company and the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company have no right by law to use, excise or giving any of the privileges granted to the Catawissa Railroad Company.

15. That the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, as soon as they learned of the said intended proceedings, passed resolutions, which were served on the officers and agents of the defendants, that they are ready to receive and transport on their road persons and freight coming from and going to the Catawissa railroad as business of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company.

16. That the Catawissa Railroad Company has no rolling stock except by the sale and contract of November 1, 1865, was pretended to be leased to the Western Central Railroad Company, and the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company of the States of Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Complainants ask equitable relief as follows:—

1. That it may be decreed and declared that the said contract and those entered into between the Catawissa Railroad Company and the Western Central Railroad Company and the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, of the States of Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania, dated November 1, 1665, is invalid and void.

2. That the said contract, dated the 3d of October, 1868, between the Sunbury and Erie and Catawissa Railroad Companies is at an end, and that with the said Catawissa Railroad Company, nor the Western Central Railroad Company, nor the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, or either of them, can claim any right, authority, or privileges by virtue thereof, and tha, said contract be decreed to delivered up.

3. An injunction, special trial having progressed, thereafter restricting defendants from exercising or claiming to exercise any right, benefit, or privilege under or by virtue of said contract of the 8th of October, 1860 and from using or claiming to use the railroad of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company in any manner whatever, by virtue thereof.

4. An injunction special till hearing and perpetual thereafter, restraining the Catawissa Railroad Company from assigning or transferring to any other person or corporation whatever the said contract of 31st October, 1860, or from authorizing or permitting any person or corporation to use the name of the Catawissa Railroad Company for any purpose connected therewith.

Since the filing of the bill in this case, petitions of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, to be made a party defendants; also, of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company to be made a party defendants, have been filed.

The petitions in these cases having been read, affidavits of various parties in interest were read, pro and con, and the argument was opened.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE JOURNEYMEN HOUSE PAINTERS' UNION.—The annual session of this body was resumed this morning at the hall of the Trades' Assembly, Eighth and Walnut streets. Delegates were present from Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Michigan, Indiana, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Louisiana, Tennessee, Illinois, and Wisconsin. The Convention organized by the election of Thomas E. Wilson as President, and William E. Fitzgerald, of Missouri, as Secretary. The Convention will be in session several days, during which the Constitution will be remodelled, local Unions established, and the welfare of the trade generally considered.

TWO GIFTS FOR

THE PRICE OF ONE.

THIRD EDITION

THE GERMANTOWN MURDER.

Confession of the Criminal.

PLUNDER HIS SOLE MOTIVE.

He Obtains Only Fifty-five Dollars.

We have heretofore announced in our local columns that Chief Franklin, with three of the detective officers, were out at Germantown during the greater part of Sunday examining into the Watts murder case thoroughly, and securing such information as might lead to the conviction of the criminal. One man, arrested on Saturday, was discharged after he accounted satisfactorily for his whereabouts during the morning.

Late on Saturday night, however, the officers took into custody Christopher Berger, who resides on School lane, above Main street. The facts implicating this man were not stated, but the officers were of opinion that sufficient had been discovered to implicate him in the deed. He was held for a hearing.

There can no longer be any advantage to the cause of justice in our suppressing the facts of which we have had possession for several days, but which have been published by two of our cotemporaries, that Berger, the man arrested on suspicion of being the murderer of Miss Watts, has at least partially confessed to the crime. Money was his sole object, and he says he obtained about fifty-five dollars. His idle, suspicious habits, together with having been seen in the neighborhood about the time of the murder, and his displaying coins immediately after the crime had been committed, led to his arrest. He left his home early that morning, and returned in a couple of hours, apparently as unconcerned as though nothing had happened.

He was a man of forbidding countenance, much disliked by his acquaintances, though very respectably connected by marriage. He had not been at work for some time and had no money. Thus the bloody deed had scarcely been committed before the heavy hand of the law is upon him.

Since his arrest matters have been developed which will undoubtedly lead to his conviction. If more testimony were wanting, his own confession would add the required evidence. This confession, however, is only partial, and he does not absolutely admit that he murdered the woman. He says that he went to the house, that money was his aim, and that he met Miss Watt in the lower rooms. Beyond that he does not go. He says that he was crazed, that he was not sane, and knows nothing more. If he killed the unfortunate woman it was a murder committed without knowledge or premeditation.

The murderer's weapon was a keen-edged razor. It was found clotted with blood and rusted with gore a mile and a half from the scene of the tragedy. The policemen found it in working up the case. It has been identified as the property of the prisoner's father-in-law.

To show the coolness with which the deed was committed, it is only necessary to state that the razor was, when found, encased in a paper box, such as are usually used for that purpose. The murderer, after cutting Miss Watts' throat, put the razor into the box, and placed it into his pocket. This accounts for no blood being found upon his clothing.

The weapon and the inside of the box were well stained with blood, and a very small quantity, probably two or three drops, was found on the prisoner's boots. This was the only stain about his person. He confessed having thrown the razor away on Fisher's lane, near York road, where it was found by one of the officers. The razor belonged to his father, and was taken from the house of the latter about three days previous to the horrible tragedy. It was missed from its usual place on the mantelpiece, although nothing unusual was thought of the matter at the time, the prisoner having been in the habit of shaving himself at the house of his father-in-law. When he was married his father-in-law presented him $500.

His wife worked at tailoring and made from four to five dollars per week. She was an economical and saving woman, but Berger spent the money in some way or other, only known to himself. A few days previous to the murder, he was very hard pushed for money. His grocer with whom he had been dealing threatened to stop credit until a bill of twenty-three dollars was paid, and the nurse attending to his wife, who was just recovering from her confinement, was clamoring for her pay, which had reached nine dollars, and threatened to leave if it was not forthcoming at once.

Berger became desperate and left the house about half-past 6 o'clock on the morning of the murder, stating to his wife that he was "going into town" to collect fifty dollars, which he had loaned a party. It was then that he left the house and committed the crime. After having obtained the money he first stopped at the grocer's, paid him his bill, and upon coming home at half-past 8 o'clock settled with the nurse.

Immediately after the murder became known, information was lodged with the police that Berger had been seen loitering on the corner of the street, in the vicinity of Miss Watts' house, and this fact led to his arrest. It was also ascertained that he had been lurking in the neighborhood every morning for two weeks past, showing that he had the design of taking life, but never could muster sufficient courage until the morning in question.

It was then that he watched until he saw Betsey Lippincott, the old lady who staid during the night with Miss Watts, leave for her daily occupation. After she had gone he rushed to the house and committed the deed. The only reason that can be given for him taking the life of his victim was on account of her being acquainted with him.

If he had committed robbery alone she would have appeared as witness against him in case of arrest, and believing that he could escape entirely by the commission of the double crime, he coolly cut the old lady's throat, after having first felled her to the floor by a blow almost sufficient to have rendered the job complete without the use of the weapon.

On the day following the arrest of Berger, the detective officers visited his house, wishing to make a thorough search for any evidence that might implicate him in the affair. His poor wife was in bed at the time, and hearing the officers in an adjoining room, came rushing in and most earnestly prayed for the release of her husband, whom she stated she knew to be innocent.

She had been made acquainted with the arrest of her husband by the nurse. In regard to the money she told the officers the same story as had been communicated to her by her husband, and protested that it was true.

The officers performed their unpleasant duty of searching the premises, and succeeded in finding one of Berger's boots, upon which was the blood. Berger during this time was secured in the Germantown Station House. Since his confession he has been endeavoring to act insane. He goes through all kinds of queer antics, and is quiet, and has but little to say.

He is a man of dissipated habits, and questionable morality. By trade he is a worsted picker, and has worked in the mills near the village. For the credit of the good name of Germantown be it said that he was not born in that borough, or been long a resident of it. He came there in July last from Port Richmond. He married a daughter of a citizen of Frankford, an officer of the Reading Railroad and a gentleman of undoubted standing and respectability. Berger was out of employment for months before the murder. He was offered work, but refused. His father-in-law procured him an appointment at the weigh-scales of the Reading Railroad, at Port Richmond, at a highly compensative salary. The position was declined. Berger stated that the mills where he had last worked would soon be running, and he would resume his regular occupation. He was improvident, and the money given him by his father-in-law was wasted. The desire for money was the undoubted cause of the visit to the house of Miss Watts and the consequent murder.

His wife has one child, two weeks old. With tears in her eyes she carried the little one to her father, and for her sake begged him to give the child a home. She is almost heart-broken at the terrible termination of her brief married life, and sits in sorrow by a hearth desolated by a heavier curse than the entrance of death within her own home. Berger is a German, of middle age, and has always appeared sane. He will probably be arraigned for trial before the termination of the present court session—a term that has had more homicide and murder cases to consider than any term in Philadelphia for years.

A BOLD ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY—As an evidence of the fact that the rascals are growing bolder daily, we chronicle the latest attempt at burglary. The restaurant of Andrew J. Severns, in Carter street, is in one of the most prominent positions in the city. The proprietor left the place between ten and eleven o'clock. Between that time and daylight, some industrious individual cut a hole in a back shutter large enough to admit a hand and arm. The work was evidently done with a knife, as there are no cuttings that could possibly be made by boring. The work was well done, but the theory is that he was disturbed by the watch-dog, and either failed to spring the bolt or was frightened away. This is supported by the fact that the burglar left his cigar stump upon the window-sill, and a number of wires bent evidently for the purpose of turning the bolts of locks inside. There are marks of blood on the shutter, which indicate that the robber received personal injuries in his effort to gain an entrance. Even if he had effected an entrance his errand would be that of a fool, as Mr. Severns is not in the habit of leaving any money in the till. He would perhaps have gotten a drink and some cigars, but nothing more. As a specimen of cool impudence, this is inimitable.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, January 11.—Mr. Rogers read a bill incorporating the Pottstown Iron Company.

Mr. Connell, a bill incorporating the Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia; also, one incorporating the National Silver Mining Company; also, one incorporating the Philadelphia and Arizona Mining Company.

Mr. Donovan read a bill allowing passenger cars to run on Sunday.

Mr. Bigham, a bill repealing an act of 1864 relative to the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad; also a general railroad act.

Mr. Shoemaker, an act incorporating the Susquehanna and Delaware Railroad Company.

House of Representatives.

Numerous petitions were presented from the interior on local subjects.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Mann:—

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee report a bill increasing the liability of railroad companies for injuries to life and limb. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Glass the Governor was requested to return the bill relative to tolls on the Wyoming Canal.

Mr. Thomas, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported favorably an act urging Congress to equalize bounties.

The following bill was introduced by Mr. Glass, restoring the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad to rights of which it was deprived by act of 1864.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Marriage of Miss Lane to Mr. Johnston—Wedding at Wheatland To-day—Death of a Distinguished Citizen, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, January 11.—Henry E. Johnston, one of Baltimore's prominent bankers, left here yesterday with a large party of friends for Wheatland, Lancaster county, where, at one o'clock to-day, he marries Miss Harriet Lane, ex-President Buchanan's niece. It will be a brilliant affair. The bridal party will come to Baltimore. The groom has purchased and is fitting up an elegant residence in Park street.

Levin J. Drummond, a prominent Baltimorean, Vice-President of the Burns Club, died yesterday.

Governor Swann's message was delivered at Annapolis at noon to-day.

The harbor is nearly clear of ice.

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Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Our Finances.

From the Tribune.

Mr. Morrill having reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to fund all the more immediate liabilities of the Government into bonds having not more than forty years to run, bearing six per cent. interest (in gold) if payable in this country, or five per cent. if payable in Europe, we shall now see who are really in favor of an early return to specie payments. This bill will enable us at least to *try;* and we have faith in our ability to succeed. And, whatever may be the result, it is simple honesty to make the effort. We shall be disappointed if the premium on gold is not below 20 per cent. within three months after the passage of this bill.

And pass it will, or we are grievously mistaken. The silly rumor that it will be opposed because Secretary McCulloch is not sufficiently radical, is beneath contempt. Give us the yeas and nays so soon as may be, and let us see whether Conservatives are more unanimous than Radicals in upholding an effort to return to national solvency. Gentlemen who say we ought to but can't resume, pass this bill, and let us see!

Governor Chase—Ketchum.

From the Tribune.

The present Chief Justice of the United States is honored by the active, implacable hatred of every one who hates universal freedom. There is not an ex-negro trader in the land who does not regard him with personal vindictiveness, as one who has unwarrantably intermeddled with and spoiled the gainful traffic in human beings. There is not a blackleg in all the South who does not instinctively gnash his teeth at the mention of the name of Salmon P. Chase. And, as the Chief Justice says and does nothing that can be used to prejudice him with good men, his enemies are absolutely driven to calumny to countenance their vituperation.

Some days since, the Albany *Argus*, if we mistake not, started the falsehood that the Chief Justice had written Governor Fenton, or in some manner interfered, to solicit the pardon of Edward B. Ketchum. There was not a shadow of foundation for this—not even so much as the existence of sympathy for Ketchum on the part of Governor Chase—not even a belief that the operations of the house of Ketchum, Son & Co. had, on the whole, been in any manner conducive to the success of Governor Chase's financial policy. Yet the *World* eagerly catches at the miserable, shameless lie, and talks of the intimate relations between Governor Chase, when Secretary of the Treasury, and the Ketchums; coolly opening as follows:—

"Some surprise has been excited in certain quarters by the appearance of Chief Justice Chase as one of the signers of a petition for the pardon of Edward Ketchum.

"It undoubtedly does not very well comport with the precedents established by Chief Justice Chase's predecessors, nor with the general popular notion of what a Chief Justice should be, that the highest judicial functionary in the land should make supplication to the Governor of New York to remit the sentence of a contessed forger and thief.

"But the circumstances are peculiar," etc. etc.

—We seldom notice this sort of gross aspersion on the noblest and purest of our public men. It is the penalty they pay for having dared to be in advance of their time. It is the spirit of Wilkes Booth manifesting itself through craftier, safer instrumentalities than those which have made Ford's Theatre so memorable. But the poisoned arrows fall harmless at the feet of men like Salmon P. Chase.

The Fenian Brotherhood—How to Arrange All Differences.

From the Herald.

The Fenian Congress, now in session in this city, seems at last to have arrived at some satisfactory conclusion. President O'Mahony's accounts have been examined, and have been found quite correct. The Congress is entirely contented with the exhibit. It appears that none of the Fenian funds have been expended for cigars or champagne or patent leather boots. Indeed, it is stated that the salaries of those persons who are employed at the Fenian headquarters are so moderate that everybody wonders how they can afford to wear any boots at all. The kid glove canard of course falls to the ground with the rest of the stories about the misappropriation of the money received for the liberation of Ireland. The books foot up squarely; all the items are endorsed by the Congress, and the balance sheet presented is a model to our business men.

This being the case, and the finances being in such an extremely rosy and balmy condition, the meeting on Monday would doubtless have adjourned in the very highest state of hilarity, had not President O'Mahony, anxious to do something extraordinary to celebrate his vindication, entered the hall and read from some paper the bogus report that the Fenians in Ireland were actually fighting and had won their first battle. No such news, and no news of any kind, had reached this country from Europe during the day; but the credulous Congress accepted the report as gospel. The authors of this cruel hoax may congratulate themselves upon its success. The members of the Congress indulged in cheers, and tears, and prayers, and finally broke up amid great excitement, to find themselves the victims of a stupid and foolish practical joke.

But although this little incident throws a gleam of satire over the proceedings of the Brotherhood here, yet this Congress has amply shown that the rank and file of the Fenians are in earnest; that they really desire to settle their differences; and that they wish to help suffering Ireland in some way or other. If they refuse to listen to our suggestion and turn the money in the hands of their treasurer into an emigration fund, and if they still persist in their projects of rebellion, revolution, a war with England and an Irish republic, let them arrange their quarrels and cover their plans and purposes with the cloak of secrecy. No conspiracy that ever amounted to anything was reported in all the newspapers from day to day. A rebellion that everybody knows all about is fatal to no one except those who originate it. The circles that are represented in this Congress profess to be perfectly satisfied with O'Mahony. Very well, then; let them obey him implicitly, and make no further fuss in regard to the matter. As for those circles that have faith in Roberts, they can either yield to the will of the majority or they can keep up their organization, with Roberts at its head, to assist the Fenian cause in their own way. There is nothing to prevent two organizations from acting effectively together in aid of the same object, provided they do not fall out about minor affairs, and neutralize each other by a quarrel worthy of Donnybrook. It would, of course, be better if they could all act under the same head, and if O'Mahony, Roberts, General Sweeney, and the Senators could shake hands and be friends; but even at the worst the two organizations doing their work independently would be preferable to this constant and disgraceful squabbling, this crimination and recrimination, this mutual abuse and slander. We have no great faith that the Fenians will ever be able to accomplish anything practical; but if they are of a different opinion, for Heaven's sake let them go to work and show us some results. Far be it from us to object if any set of men choose to make fools of themselves in a manner that does no mischief to any one else except the English. But in order to accomplish anything the Fenians must be quiet, reticent, secret, mysterious. Making loud speeches and blackguarding each other will never free Ireland nor render Fenianism respectable. We therefore advise concert, harmony, and mystery to the Fenian Brotherhood; and if we had no other motive for this counsel it would be enough to say that the adoption of our advice will relieve the public from a dispute of which nobody seems able to comprehend the merits, and which has long since become a serious annoyance and a common nuisance. If these are plain words they are also true ones, and the Fenians may thank themselves and their leaders that such words are both just and necessary.

Facts about Reciprocity.

From the Times.

Statistics, like texts from Scripture, are available on every occasion. No sectary was ever so mad that he could not refer to scraps from Holy Writ in support of his doctrines; and in politics no cause was ever so desperate that figures might not be found to establish its identification with patriotic purposes. The dexterous use of statistics thus becomes an art of some importance in political discussions, for by a little manipulation they may be made to justify the most opposite conclusions. Only let the result aimed at be well understood, and long rows of figures are always at hand to hasten and verify it. A skilled statistician combines the capacity of the vulgar arithmetician with the sleight-of hand of Mons. Hermann; and the value of his labors is not seldom of as much practical importance.

We have known the identical same set of figures employed to fortify diametrically opposite positions; the manipulator being the same in both cases, and the conclusions arrived at in both being equally clear. We confess, therefore, a general want of faith in whatever comes before us in the shape of figures and nothing else. We suspect quackery and imposture from the start. We button tight our pockets, as though in designing and doubtful company. When presented in a bushel measure, crude and ill-assorted, as in the Canadian argument on the reciprocity question, they are entitled to very little attention.

Out of a full measure of chaff let us sift a few grains of wheat—not as the basis of an argument, but as illustrative of some of the points to which we have directed attention, in relation to the reported visit of provincial agents to Washington. Perhaps we may thus show more plainly how unequal have been the profits derived from the arrangement which by courtesy has been called reciprocity, and how undesirable would be its continuance in anything like the present shape.

Of course, since the commencement of the treaty, trade between the British Provinces and this country has increased, but only partially as a consequence of the treaty. The growth of population and other causes naturally account for a part of this result; and yet another part has proceeded from the undue encouragement given to the Canadian producer at the expense of our own people.

The Treasury document presented to Congress in 1864 reveals the inequality of the benefits conferred by the treaty in the respective proportions of articles made dutiable and free. Take the records of the Custom House at Cape Vincent as a fair standard of appeal in the matter of frontier commerce. In 1853, the year preceding the formation of the treaty, the imports from Canada at that port amounted in value to $187,370, of which $3561 were admitted free, under the then tariff, leaving a balance subject to duties of $178,809, which, at about twenty per cent., yielded a revenue of $36,890. The articles since imported have continued in about the same proportion; but with this difference in respect of revenue—that of imports amounting to $187,370, the amount free under the treaty is $174,287, leaving but about three per cent. of the whole subject to duty; in other words, entailing an annual loss of revenue by reciprocity, in this single instance, of $35,986. This being the loss at one port, an application of the rule of three will enable anybody desirous of prosecuting the investigation to calculate the aggregate annual loss of revenue, under reciprocity, which this country has suffered during the last ten years.

But was there not a corresponding saving of duties on our exports? The same document supplies an answer. In six months of 1853 we exported from the Cape Vincent district $164,327, paying duties thereon in Canada amounting to $32,865. On the same goods, under the treaty, we should have paid in duties $31,157. So that while under the treaty we surrendered to Canada $35,986 in duties, we gained from Canada in duties only $1708.

We have thus far taken the figures of 1853 for the purpose of our illustration. To complete it, let us glance at the Cape Vincent returns for 1862. In that year the total importations from Canada at that port were $587,961, of which $563,184 were admitted free; the balance subject to duties being about five per cent. of the whole. Our exports for the same port during the period were $228,407, of which $16,640 passed into the province free—the amount subject to duties being, say, ninety-three per cent. of the whole. Thus nearly all we import is free under the treaty, while nearly all the export is dutiable under it, the taxable proportions, roundly speaking, being five to ninety-three.

We know not where to look for a more thorough one-sided bargain. As the Cape Vincent Collector remarks:—"We offer a premium of ninety-five per cent. of our former revenue for Canadian competition in our markets, while they pay us but five per cent. of theirs to compete with them in their markets. So far, then, as the trade of this district is an indication of the relative advantages of the Reciprocity Treaty to the two countries interested, they are in about the proportion of twenty to one in favor of the Canadas."

Moreover, under the treaty, our ratio of exports to imports has largely declined. In 1852, 1853, 1854, the exports to Canada and the other provinces exceeded the aggregate imports 113 per cent. In the first four and a half years of the operation of the treaty, the average excess in our favor had declined to 41 per cent.; in 1860 and 1861 things were reversed, and the imports exceeded the exports; in 1862 our exports were again ahead 9 per cent., and in 1860 30 per cent. Apart, then, from the question of revenue, it is apparent that the aggregate growth of trade under reciprocity has not kept pace with the advance in Canadian exports.

In this connection, two facts require passing notice, with the view of correcting misrepresentations in which the provincial agents indulge when the gross amount of trade on either side is in question. Wheat is the most prominent article in our exports, having for several years amounted in value to nearly one-third of the whole. The admission of the article was, however, permitted prior to the treaty, for the benefit of Canadian millers and shipowners; and the Treasury report on foreign and domestic commerce, printed in 1862, shows that much of what appears as an export of wheat on our part to Canada is, in effect, a transit trade, and should, therefore, be deducted when mention is made of our exports.

Again: Of the dutiable articles imported from Canada, and for which that province claims credit in the general balance, the greater proportion are not of Canadian origin, but simply reach this country via that route. We have made an approximate estimate, from data furnished over Mr. Chase's signature, with the following result:—

	1857.	1860.	1863.
Amount of duty-paying articles imported from Canada	$591,097	$434,532	$205,135
Not of Canadian origin or manufacture	439,214	371,057	218,987
Total amount of Canadian goods, proper, charged with duties in U. S.	$151,883	$163,475	$236,848

On the other hand, the goods of the United States which have paid duties in Canada amounted in eight years to an average of $8,401,481. Here are specimen years:—

1855.	1857.	1860.	1863
$11,449 472	$9,965,490	$8,526 230	$6,974 396

The enormous disproportion of the free list in favor of Canada may be inferred from these comparative statements.

The great decline in the value of dutiable goods exported from this country to Canada brings back to view the injury inflicted upon us by an application of the discriminating principle in favor of the St. Lawrence route.

Previous to the treaty, and for a brief period after its adoption, the traders of Western Canada were accustomed to buy the productions of China, Cuba, Brazil, and other countries in the New York and Boston markets. A large and profitable trade in wines, spirits, and groceries existed; and unquestionably an expectation of increasing it had much to do with the cordiality with which our importers, shippers, and railway managers supported the efforts to obtain reciprocity. Our imports were offered to the Canadian buyer on terms as favorable as those offered by importers at Montreal, while the seasons gave us a decided advantage.

To the present Finance Minister of Canada—now *en route* to Washington—we are indebted for the overthrow of the system, and the initiation of measures which, by levying duties on the value of goods at the place of purchase, shut off the most lucrative branch of our commerce, and, in direct contravention of the spirit of reciprocity, gave to the St. Lawrence route a fiscal premium over our markets. It cannot be alleged that the step was taken in ignorance of its consequences. The Upper Canadians at the time protested against a change which imposed on the Montreal importer only the duty on the value of products in the country of their origin, while compelling the buyer in our Atlantic cities to pay duty on that value increased by interest, freight over the ocean, and the other expenses and charges of the insurer, shipper, and merchant.

It was seen that so gross an infraction of the spirit of the treaty would render its renewal impossible. But the Provincial Minister was obstinate. He preferred the interests of Montreal and of the British shipper and merchant to the treaty obligations of his country to the United States; and our export trade, once large and prosperous, has dwindled from year to year until it has reached a point of comparative insignificance. In 1854 our foreign exports to Canada were valued at $6,790,333; and in 1855, $8,769,580; in 1862 they had declined to $1,560,397; and in 1863 to $1,468,113. "It is obvious," says Mr. Chase's report, "that the Canadian supply of foreign goods is no longer purchased in the importing cities of the United States as before the treaty." And the circumstance is attributable to the bad faith of Canada, whose agents tell us that for the wrong and loss they have inflicted "it is not considered necessary to offer either defense or apology" to this country. Well, we suppose that these gentlemen are the best judges of their own business. But we shall be mistaken if both defense and apology be not insisted upon as a prelude to any negotiation on the subject of reciprocity.

The Fall in Gold.

From the World.

The funding bill drawn by Secretary McCulloch and reported in the House by Mr. Morrill contains nothing which ought to produce any immediate and marked effect on the price of gold. The fact that gold immediately fell under its influence is merely an addition to the innumerable illustrations of the tendency of Wall street to exaggerate everything tending to affect the price of securities. Wall street thrives by sudden fluctuations. Steadiness of values, or even steadiness in the rate of appreciation or decline, is the bane of speculation. When anything occurs of which the tendency is to depress prices, it is for the interest of those who live by fluctuations to exaggerate the tendency and lower prices to such a degree that there must be a rebound. By buying at the lowest point of depression and selling again after the reaction, a profit may be realized; and even the bulls find it for their interest to favor the exaggeration with a view to the subsequent rebound, inasmuch as the returning pendulum does not stop at the middle point but swings to the other side.

Those who hold Government securities for other than speculative purposes, and are under no immediate necessity to sell, will find nothing in the new bill to alarm their apprehensions. The same remark will apply to the holders of other descriptions of property.

There is a very large amount of public indebtedness which may be funded in long loans before the finances can reach a settled and satisfactory condition. Besides the greenbacks, certificates of indebtedness, and interest-pearing legal tender notes, there is an enormous amount of seven-thirty bonds which will soon begin to mature, and all of which will fall due within the ensuing three years. Nobody supposes that any considerable portion of this debt can be speedily paid, nor has anybody suggested any other practicable mode of meeting it than by funding it in long bonds. It is maturing with such rapidity as to demand the adoption of immediate measures to this end.

The necessity of a measure similar in substance to that embodied in this bill is too manifest to be disputed. The only legitimate points of criticism relate to the details. Whether the proposed rate of interest is too high, or the bonds have too long to run, or the Secretary is clothed with too much discretion, are fair topics of inquiry; but as regards the main feature of the bill, there is no ground for difference of opinion. The proposed rate of interest is certainly high; but, under the circumstances, if the bill made it lower, it would, as a practical measure, be futile and inoperative. The amount of debt yet to be funded is enormous; and the Secretary of the Treasury cannot expect to thwart the laws of trade, and dispose of twelve hundred millions of bonds at as favorable rates as he could ot a few hundred thousand.

The law of supply and demand will prevail here as in all other transactions. Since a necessity exists for putting vast amounts of bonds upon the market within a short period, they must be offered at favorable rates or the market cannot absorb them. The discretion permitted to the Secretary can be exercised only on the safe side. He cannot offer *more* than six per cent., but it is in his option to offer less. He cannot extend the bonds *beyond* forty years; but he can issue them for a shorter period. He can make the interest on some of them payable in foreign countries, but in that case the interest is one per cent. less.

The only power conferred on the Secretary which is susceptible of abuse, is the unlimited discretion proposed to be given him as to the amount of bonds he may put upon the market at any one time. But nothing could be more absurd than to tie him down to a fixed rule. He must be in a position to take advantage of favorable turns in the market. The process of funding must go on, or the Government will soon be deluged with an unmanageable mass of over-due obligations. To say nothing of the certificates of indebtedness, the maturing seven-thirties will, in a year or two, come in like an inundation.

Those not funded must be paid in currency; and so far from there being danger that funding will proceed with injurious rapidity, the danger is that the Secretary will be obliged to redeem so large a portion of the seven-thirties in greenbacks as to keep the currency at its present inflation. He can contract the currency only by the aid of enormous loans; and if he makes a precipitate contraction he thwarts his own purposes by creating a stringency in the money market which would render loans impossible. His discretion is, therefore, limited by laws of greater efficiency than any which Congress can enact.

There is, therefore, nothing in this bill which should cause apprehension or disturbance, or have any immediate effect on values. True, the Secretary aims at contraction; but the natural obstacles to contraction are so great that his success must, for a long time, be moderate.

A STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT.—A short time since the inhabitants of a country town were filled with conjecture at the following sign, painted in large capitals on the front of a house recently fitted up and repaired:—

"Mrs. Brown, Dealer in all sorts of Ladies'

All was consternation. Inquiry was instantly set on foot as to who Mrs. Brown might be. But no one could tell. Great anxiety prevailed as to the proclamation of the new establishment, and for two whole days all was surmise and consultation. On the third morning, behold! the mystery was unravelled. The house-painter who had, it seems, been suddenly attacked with a fit of sickness, returned to finish his work, and concluded by adding,

"And Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel."

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of CHRISTIAN LAFFERTY, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JAMES M. LAFFERTY and GEORGE LAFFERTY, Executors of CHRISTIAN LAFFERTY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, January 17, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of A. S. Letchworth, Esq., No. 131 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

1 4 thstu5* JOHN CHALLCROSS, Auditor.

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BAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISHMENT.—The assortment of Braids Wigs Toupees, Bandeaux, Rapillons, Rouleaux, Tonques, Frises, Crimpees, Curls, Illusive Seams for ladies, cannot be equalled by any other house in the United States, at prices lower than elsewhere

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ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS,

Not only UNEXCELLED, but UNEQUALLED in purity of tone and power designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing-Room. For sale only by E. M. BRUCE,

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Have just received

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ORLEANS HOUSE,

No. 531 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

J. STEPPACHER,

PROPRIETOR,

Conducted on the European plan. 11 25 3m

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 232 CARTER STREET

And No. 141 DOCK STREET.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly ended to. 9 14m

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No 519 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10 2

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.

OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE

ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, To all parts of the w

INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Ca all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally.

On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71		$105,000 00
120 000	" 6 " '81		128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes		194 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan		90 500
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan		53 250
125 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan		112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		23,750 00
16,000	800 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia		13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company		8 580 0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company		3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call		40,000 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan		18,900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property		170 700 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,860 00	
	Real Estate	36,000 00	
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	121,913 37	
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40 511 44	
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 138, Estimated value	2,210 00	
	Cash in Banks	$55,556 89	
	Cash in Drawer	678 48	
		56,635 37	
		$1 253 647 18	

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooks,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand	Jacob P. Jones
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg.
John D Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President. 12 13

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 S. FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or a the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at th General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of th Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.

JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.

HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.

JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. F. Kingsly, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3 1y

THE PROVIDENT Life and Trust Co., OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third Mont 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines,
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,

Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.

ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

OFFICE, [7 28 1y

No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1865, $2,501,207 04.

CAPITAL	$400,000
ACCRUED SURPLUS	997 869
PREMIUMS	1,103,438
Unsettled Claims, $12,745.	Income for 1865, $301,000

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829, OVER $5,000,000.

PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY POLICIES ON LIBERAL TERMS.

DIRECTORS:

CHARLES N. BANCKER,	ISAAC LEA,
TOBIAS WAGNER,	EDWARD C. DALE,
SAMUEL GRANT,	GEORGE FALES,
JACOB E. SMITH,	ALFRED FITLER,
GEORGE W. RICHARDS.	THOS. W. LEWIS, M. D.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.

EDWARD C. DALE, Vice President.

JAMES W. MCALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 25 12

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL, No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
William McKee,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahoney,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmond Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.

SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28 1y

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.

WILLIAM G. CRAIG Secretary. 3 30 1y

FIRE INSURANCE, THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 730 S. FOURTH Street.

Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500 000 Paid-up Capital, $100,000.

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown,	Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Charles A. Duy,	Henry S. McComb,
Wm. D. Lewis,	Lemuel Coffin,
William B. Bullock,	Chas. P. Bayard,
Wm. C. Needles,	J. Hillborn Jones,
John D Taylor,	John Woodside.

JAMES BROWN, President.

CHAS. A. DUY, Vice President.

THOS. AS NELSON, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW ORLEANS AND SAVANNAH DIRECT.

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE TO NEW ORLEANS

FORTY DOLLARS $40.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP MATANZAS,

WILLIAM LIESEGANG, Commander,

Will sail from NEW YORK, SATURDAY, January 13, carrying passengers at above low rates.

The well-known and popular steamship MISSOURI, JAMES SHERMAN, Commander, will follow January 20.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT—Weekly Line.

The splendid new steamship SAN SALVADOR, Captain Atkins, will sail Saturday, January 13, and be succeeded by the SAN JACINTO, Captain Loveland, Saturday, January 20.

For Tickets apply to

H. L. LEAF,

No. 220 CHESNUT STREET.

GARRISON & ALLEN No. 5 Bowling Green, New York. 1 1

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD OPEN.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

On and after Monday next (8th of January) the steamers of the OLD BAY LINE will leave BALTIMORE for FORTRESS MONROE and NORFOLK at 5½ o'clock P. M.

We now offer to the public, by this route, unsurpassed accommodations, in having two such steamers as the THOMAS KELSO and ADELAIDE.

Passengers leaving Baltimore at 5½ o'clock P. M. will arrive at Norfolk in time to connect with the James River steamers for CITY POINT and RICHMOND.

The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad being now open, this is the only line by which connections can be made with it at Portsmouth for Suffolk, Blackwater, Edenton Plymouth, Weldon, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Newbern, Wilmington, and all points on the great Southern route.

Passengers going to any point south of Norfolk will find this to be the most *expeditious* and the *cheapest* route.

Fare from Philadelphia to Fortress Monroe.....$7 75
" " " Norfolk..... 7 75
" " " City Point.....10 25
" " " Richmond.....10 25

Through tickets from Baltimore to Weldon, N. C., $12 only.

Through Tickets can be obtained at all the depots of the principal Northern, Eastern, and Western cities, and Washington City, D. C.

Be particular to procure tickets by the old-established BAY LINE!

State Rooms and Meals extra.

The State Room accommodations are unsurpassed and the table well supplied.

Passengers taking the 8 A. M. train from New York have ample time to dine in Baltimore.

Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 9 15 or 11 30 A. M. will connect with this line at Baltimore.

Passengers leaving Washington at 1 15 P. M. will connect with this line at Baltimore.

Passengers and their baggage transported free between railroad depots and steamers.

M. N. FAILS, President

R. D. JAMAR, General Passenger Agent, Phila.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE FOR LIVERPOOL AND CORK DIRECT.

The first-class full-powered Clyde built iron screw Steamships of this Line regularly

EVERY WEDNESDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR

FIRST CABIN (through from Philadelphia).....$90 00

STEERAGE do do do $35 00

PAYABLE IN PAPER MONEY,

FOR

LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, GLASGOW OR LIVERPOOL.

CABIN (according to location).....$90, $80, and $70

STEERAGE..... $30 00

All payable in paper money, and booked through free from Philadelphia to any of the above ports.

Parties about visiting the old country will find it to their advantage to call on the undersigned, before engaging elsewhere, as they can secure choice berths, save their railroad expenses to New York.

For passage, ap

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For additional Local matter see Fifth page.]

TEMPERANCE MEMORIAL.—A memorial was presented to Mayor McMichael yesterday relative to the sale of liquor in the city of Philadelphia:—

"The memorialists urge that the task of suppressing, as far as law can suppress, that traffic is much easier now than when Robert T. Conrad did almost entirely suppress it, by reason of the fact that the Sunday law of the 26th of February, 1855, was not enacted when he first became Mayor. Now the mode of proceeding is easier, the penalty more severe, the crime of selling or giving liquor is distinctly pointed out; and your memorialists believe that, if the Mayor is determined to compel diligence on the part of his officers, the drinking of spirituous or malt liquors, wine, or cider, on Sunday, can be so far diminished that the day of rest will become what an overwhelming majority of the citizens desire it should be—a day for the ease of creation, unpolluted by the disorders and crimes which now desecrate it."

The Mayor replied:—"Gentlemen:—I take pleasure in receiving you upon such a mission. I have not received many communications upon this subject. I assure you I will do all I can consistently to aid the cause of temperance in this city. I will give your memorial an early and careful attention."

NEW HALL FOR THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The Corn Exchange of this city, the most vigorous of all our commercial institutions, is about to have a new building provided for it, in much the same way that the Union League House was built; that is, not by the Association itself, but by a corporation formed out of a number of its members, with the understanding that the edifice is to be rented by the Association when finished. In point of fact, the Corn Exchange itself has no surplus fund for the purpose, although the contributions of the members exceed the regular expenses. The property purchased is on the east side of South Second street, above Walnut, and the new structure will be one hundred feet front by one hundred and fifty feet deep. The architect John Crump was the designer and builder of the League House. The Corn Exchange will drop its name when it enters this new shell, and henceforth be denominated the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, a much more appropriate title, as it now includes a wide range of business not expressed by its old name.

THE WATER WORKS.—The following statement shows the number of gallons of water pumped by all the water works belonging to the city during the year 1865, and the average number of gallons per day:—

	Gallons pumped	Average of gallons per day.
January	555,028,415	17,904,143
February	602,591,910	21,520,086
March	783,204,095	23,619,487
April	784,546,646	26,151,555
May	869,211,518	28,781,018
June	1,181,603,347	39,386,344
July	1,159,616,787	36,758,605
August	1,212,952,161	39,126,844
September	1,136,709,057	37,890,001
October	1,092,158,991	35,230,834
November	969,611,655	32,040,388
December	820,506,612	26,467,955
Total	10,967,569,174	

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.—The services in connection with the observance of the week of prayer commenced on Monday last, will be continued during the week, as follows:

To-day, the 11th, at the German Reformed Church, Race street, below Fourth, when a sermon for Christian families, for servants and for schools and colleges, will be delivered.

Friday, January 12th, at the Trinity M. E. Church, Eighth and Race Streets. Sermon for Christian Missions and Ministers, and for all engaged in Christian work.

Saturday, 13th, Epiphany P. E. Church, Fifteenth and Chesnut streets. Sermon for Christians in sorrow, in sickness and in persecution; for the widow and the orphans.

On Sunday, sermons upon the blessing to be expected from the manifested union of believers of all countries.

ANNIVERSARY OF SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY.—The seventy-fifth anniversary of the Sunday-School Society was held yesterday.

During the past year 33 schools, 454 teachers, and 3720 scholars have been visited and aided by an appropriation of books and periodicals. The Treasurer reported the receipts to be $1244·36, and expenditures $898·10, leaving a balance of $346·26. The following-named gentlemen were elected officers for the present year:—President, James Peters; Vice-President, Isaac Ashmead; Treasurer, Charles J. Sutter; Secretary, Alexander Kilpatrick. Board of Visitors:—Messrs. E. H. Toland, J. H. Lex, J. Shirley, J. Diver, W. D. Thomas, E. T. S. Lenty, A. Kirkpatrick, A. F. Faulkner, A. R. Potter, F. Schofield, A. Martin, and W. F. Geddes.

THE RUINS.—Yesterday the huge granite blocks that for days past had seemed about to topple on the heads of passers-by, were safely removed from the lofty five-storied building No. 609 Chesnut street. Several days previous, scaffolding had been erected on the ruins of the building No. 607, to catch any fragments that might fall, though the danger was rather apparent than real, the big stones, weighing from several hundred pounds to probably a ton, having been well secured by ropes. With the aid of a derrick these fragments were easily removed, allowing the work of rebuilding to progress, so that in a few weeks naught will remain to denote the ravages of the great conflagration.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF PAINTERS.—A national convention of journeymen painters, composed of delegates from all parts of the country, convened at the southeast corner of Eighth and Walnut streets yesterday afternoon. The delegates have not all arrived, but, there being a quorum present at the meeting yesterday, some business was transacted. Most of the time was consumed in receiving and accepting the credentials of the delegates on hand. The meeting adjourned over till nine o'clock this morning, when important business will no doubt be acted upon. The object of the convention is to make laws which shall be more conducive to the prosperity and success of the various local unions.

WORTHLESS CHECK.—Jacob Berringer was arraigned before Recorder Eneu yesterday afternoon, charged with obtaining goods under false pretenses. The accused went into the clothing store of Mr. Morris Simon, on South street, and selecting a suit of clothes, valued at $66, gave in payment a check. On examination the check was found to be worthless, no such person as Berringer having an account in the bank. The accused was committed.

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS RETURNING.—The following-named regiments will be at once mustered out of the service, under the direction of the Commissary of Musters of the Department of Virginia:—2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery (112th Veteran Volunteers); 8th Maine Volunteers. The 8th Maine Volunteers will be at once assembled at Camp Hamilton, and the 2d Pennsylvania Artillery will, as soon as it can be relieved, be sent to City Point.

PHILADELPHIAN MURDERED.—A private despatch was received in this city last night stating that Harry H. Dunne, operator of a colliery belonging to the New York and Schuylkill Coal Company, was murdered about six o'clock last evening, at or near Heckersville. No particulars were received, but he is supposed to have been killed by one of the laborers.

A BAPTIST HOME.—The Philadelphia Baptist Association has appointed a committee to devise a plan for the establishment of a "Baptist Home," where Baptist ministers and their widows, and, so far as consistent, members of Baptist churches generally, may find a home when overtaken with poverty, age, and sickness.

THE GIRARD COLLEGE.—The number of pupils in Girard College on the first of January, 1865, was 593, and on the first of January, 1866, 600. During the year, 54 were bound out, or their indentures cancelled, and 9 of the pupils are out on trial.

EXPLOSION OF A BOILER.—On Monday evening last a large boiler exploded in the kitchen of Mr. James Yewdell's residence, near Hestonville. Mr. Yewdell's leg was broken by a fragment of the boiler, and he was otherwise injured. The kitchen was completely wrecked.

DROWNED.—Yesterday a woman named Mary Bryan was drowned by falling into a well, in Frankford, Twenty-third Ward.

Debts of Nations.

The following table, which represents the debt and population of all the prominent nations in the world (our own excepted), will, doubtless, be interesting to many of our readers. The debt is given in pounds sterling:

Countries.	National d'b't.	Populations.
United Kingdom	£799,000,000	29,000,000
Netherlands	93,000,000	3,000,000
Hamburg	4,600,000	222,000
France	400,000,000	36,500,000
Portugal	30,000,000	4,200,000
Spain	107,000,000	16,000,000
Austria	224,000,000	35,000,000
Belgium	26,000,000	4,500,000
Bavaria	26,000,000	4,600,000
Hanover	7,900,000	1,800,000
Brunswick	1,500,000	273,000
Saxony	9,500,000	2,100,000
Denmark	12,000,000	2,600,000
Greece	4,000,000	1,070,000
Russia	231,000,000	75,000,000
Prussia	42,000,000	18,000,000
Wurtemburg	5,000,000	1,700,000
Oldenburg	600,000	294,000
Brazil	15,500,000	7,700,000
Chili	1,500,000	1,400,000
Norway	1,500,000	1,500,000
Sweden	1,700,000	3,700,000

Mozart on Fugues.

In the "Letters of Mozart," recently published by Hurd & Houghton, we find his views of fugues and fugue-playing. He writes to a friend in relation to one of his compositions of this class:—

"My dear wife Constanze is, in fact, the origin of this fugue coming into the world. Baron von Swieten, to whom I go every Sunday, gives me all Handel's and Sebastian Bach's fugues (after I have played them to him) to take home with me. When Constanze heard these, she fell in love with them at once; she will listen to nothing but fugues, and particularly the works (in this style) of Handel and Bach. As she had often heard me play fugues out of my head, she asked me if I never wrote them down; and when I said I never did, she reproached me for not having composed this most artistic and beautiful style of music, and never ceased her entreaties till I wrote a fugue for her. So this is its origin. I have purposely timed it *andante maestoso*, that it may not be played too quick; for if a fugue is not rather slowly played, the subject as it comes in cannot be distinctly and clearly heard, and thus naturally produces no effect. In the course of time, and when I have a favorable opportunity, I intend to write five others, and present them to Baron von Swieten, whose collection of music, though small in numbers, is great in value. So on this account I beg you to adhere to your promise, not to show it to a soul. Learn it by heart and play it. A fugue is not easily caught by another person from merely hearing it."

—The ochre works of E. & F. King & Co., dealers in paints, oils, and dye stuffs, at Nos. 26 and 27 India street, Boston, were destroyed by fire on Friday night last, 5th instant. The building was of wood, of considerable size, and two stories in height, and contained valuable machinery, raw material, and manufactured stock. The loss is estimated at about $15,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

—On Friday evening one of the buildings in Tarbox block, Bath, Me., constructed of wood, took fire and was burned to the ground. The value of the premises was about $4000. Sundry parties who occupied premises in the block were losers of all their stocks, among them Miss Stephens, bonnet bleacher; Z. Covel, harness maker; John Bovey, tailor, and Stephen Marks, grocer. The latter had $1000 insurance.

—A woman was frozen to death in Syracuse on Sunday night. The particulars are as follows:—Mrs. Thompson, who resides alone, is subject to fits and also addicted to drinking, and was intoxicated when last seen on Sunday evening. It is supposed that she must have been taken in a fit while in the pantry; for not making her appearance as usual, inquiry was made for her whereabouts, and on entering her house, she was found lying on the floor of the pantry, frozen stiff.

—A most fiendish murder was committed at Corner's Creek, about five miles from Detroit, on Friday last. A man named John Cooper visited the house of his sister, Mrs. Lynch, and after remaining there for some time, drew a revolver from his pocket and deliberately fired at her, but missed his mark. He then seized an axe and made a brutal attack upon her, telling her to the floor, and then commenced cutting her body in a most horrible manner. While he was perpetrating this atrocious deed, a little son of Mrs. Lynch informed some workmen in the vicinity of the act, who immediately rushed to the house, seized the murderer, and brought him to jail in Detroit. He admits that he intended to kill her, and says that she murdered his father some years ago in Ireland, and he committed the deed to avenge his death.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
William E. Sinn.....Resident Manager
THIRD WEEK
THIRD WEEK
THIRD WEEK
OF
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.
DOUBLE ATTRACTION.
DOUBLE ATTRACTION.
SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE PHANTOM,
SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE PHANTOM,
SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE PHANTOM,
will be repeated on
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, January 11 and 12.
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY
with its powerful cast and the grand
TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
The performance to commence with Boucicault's powerful drama entitled
THE PHANTOM.
In which Miss Josie Orton, Mr. Frank Mordaunt, Mr. Walter Lennox, Miss Annie Ward, W. C. Lewis, J. T. Ward, F. Foster, and other favorites will appear.
ALTERATION OF TIME.
For this Week only, the Doors will open at 6 45, and the Curtain will rise at 7 30 o'clock.
IN ACTIVE PREPARATION, THE NAUTICAL RED ROVER.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 13,
EIGHTY-SECOND GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
when the
SLEEPING BEAUTY
will be performed.
Admission to Matinee, 30 cents to all parts of the house; Children, 25 cents.
Doors open at 1; Curtain to rise at 2¼.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins 7¾.
GLORIOUS TRIUMPH OF
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
acknowledged by the press and public as
THE QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG.
Mrs. Wood will repeat her great impersonation of
ANNE BRACEGIRDLE.
Second night of the elegant comedy of
AN ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, January 11,
A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.
Dr. Lancelot.....Mr. Charles Walcott, Jr.
To be followed by the elegant comedy of
AN ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT.
Anne Gracegirdle.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
To conclude with the laughable burletta of
SOMEBODY ELSE.
Minnie, with songs.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN WOOD.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.
POSITIVELY LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF
LOST IN LONDON.
MRS. JOHN DREW AS "NELLY ARMROYD."
THIS EVENING
LOST IN LONDON.
Nelly Armroyd.....Mrs. JOHN DREW
Benjamin Blinker.....Stuart Robson
Act First—Lancashire—The Coal Mines.
Act Second—London. Featherston's House.
Act Third—Regent's Park, London, in a Snow Storm.
Act Fourth—Dining Hall, Featherston's Villa.
Act Fifth—Interior of Job's Cottage.
To conclude with the laughable piece,
JONES' BABY
Mr William Jones.....Stuart Robson
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW,
First time of THE NEEDFUL.
Seats secured six days in advance.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6¾ o'clock any evening. 1 31 tf

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at
PROGRAMME OFFICE,
No 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 1 1 tf

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LEONARD GROVER.....DIRECTOR
LAST NIGHT
but two of the
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, January 11, 1866,
first time in several years in this city of
BELLINI'S GRAND OPERA,
I PURITANI.
Elvira.....Miss Clara Louise Kellogg
(Her last appearance this season.)
Lord Arthur.....Signor Irre
Ricardo.....Signor Bellini
Giorgio.....Signor Antonucci
Henrietta.....Madame Fichet
Bruno.....Signor Reichardt
Walton.....Herr Muller
TO-MORROW (Friday), January 12
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO THE DIRECTOR,
LEONARD GROVER.
By the Grand Italian Opera Company and the Grand German Opera Company,
A PROGRAMME OF THE RAREST EXCELLENCE.
LUCREZIA BORGIA
entire, by the
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
and a GRAND CONCERT by the artists of the
GRAND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY.
Admission.....ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS
Secured Seats.....FIFTY CENTS EXTRA
Family Circle.....FIFTY CENTS
Amphitheatre.....TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
Seats secured at the Academy and at Trumpler's Music Store.
SATURDAY
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE,
AND LAST OPERA NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LEONARD GROVER.....DIRECTOR
SPECIAL EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
SATURDAY, January 13,
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE
BY THE
GRAND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY,
Flotow's charming and popular Opera,
MARTHA
Lionel.....Theodore Habelmann
Plunket.....Reichrich Steinecke
Sir Tristram.....Joseph Weinlich
High Sheriff.....Otto Lehmann
Martha.....Madame Bertha Johannsen
Nancy.....Mad'lle Sophie Dziuba
Archers, Peasants, Ladies and Gentlemen, by
THE GRAND CHORUS.
ALSO,
THE GRAND KERMESSE ACT OF FAUST.
Mephistopheles.....Joseph Hermanns
Admission to all parts of the house, One Dollar.
Seats secured without extra charge.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS.—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
STAR EQUESTRIAN TROOPE.
Last week of the successful Comic Pantomime.
OLD DAME TROT AND HER COMICAL CAT.
The celebrated WILLIAM F. WALLETT will shortly appear.
Look out for the Grand Historical Spectacle,
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
50 horses and 100 performers.

CONCERT HALL.
CROWDED HOUSES!
MARVEL,
FUN,
MUSIC,
AND
COMMON SENSE.
THE LAST THREE NIGHTS
OF
MR. ROBERT HELLER,
"THE CAGLIOSTRO OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY."
THIS EVENING,
THURSDAY, January 11,
MIRACLES, MELODY
COMEDY, AND MYSTERY.
AN UNPARALLELED PROGRAMME.
The Piano used upon the occasion will be the magnificent Steinway Grand Piano Forte sent expressly from New York for Mr. Heller's use at these entertainments.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats 75 cents.
Seats may be secured, three days in advance at Chas. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store. Ticket office open every day from 9 till 4.
SECOND GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY January 13.

NEW PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM, No. 833 MARKET Street.
The Manager takes pleasure in announcing that this fashionable place of resort has been entirely remodelled, decorated, and painted. A beautiful Lecture Room has been fitted up at an expense of $3000 for the purpose of furnishing instructive and innocent entertainment, suitable for families and children.
At the solicitation of many citizens the world-renowned
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
will be on exhibition for a few days more, to give every one an opportunity of seeing them previous to their retirement from public exhibition
In connection with the wonderful
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN.
Who are evidently of a cannibal Race, judging from their natural proclivities, their long sharp teeth, etc.; perhaps the only specimen from that country now living. Their heads are the smallest and most curiously shaped ever seen on human beings in this country.
Also,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
Weighing five hundred and eighty-three pounds.
A LIVE DOUBLE-HEADED CALF.
A LIVE DOUBLE HEADED CALF.
A LIVE SEAL.
ANACONDAS,
MONKEYS,
BIRDS,
and 10,000 Natural Curiosities, forming altogether one of the most attractive exhibitions ever presented to the public.
Admission to the whole, 25 cents. Children, 25 cents.
Open daily, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M.
18 6t H. P. INGALLS, Proprietor.

GYMNASIUM.
THE PHILADELPHIA PHYSICAL INSTITUTE,
CORNER NINTH AND ARCH STREETS,
Is open every Day and Evening.
BODILY EXERCISE is the only means to restore health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Classes for Ladies—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, between 4 and 6 P. M.
Classes for Boys—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, between 4 and 6 P. M.
For Gents—Every day from 7 A. M. till 10 P. M.
N. B.—PRIVATE LESSONS IN FENCING AND SPARRING.
11 18smthtim Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 1 1

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3¾ o'clock. Engagements may be addressing GEORGE EASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 10 16 3m

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
MUSICAL BOXES,
ACCORDEONS,
VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
BANJOS,
FLUTES,
FIFES,
DRUMS, ETC.,
At C. P. PLEASANT'S New Musical Instrument Store, 12 15 1m No. 929 (Nine Twenty nine) CHESNUT St.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES,
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24wfm No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CARSON GOLD MINING COMPANY
OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

The Land of this Company consists of 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte, on a branch of Sugar Creek, which stream furnishes good water-power for grinding the ores. This Mine was first opened in 1838 by a man named Carson, who worked it successfully for a number of years. He died in the town of Charlotte, in 1846, worth over half a million dollars.

Two shafts have been sunk on this property, one of them feet, the other 60 feet, on different veins, averaging from two to three feet in thickness, which veins still continue on down increasing in width and richness. These shafts are in good order, and ore can be readily taken out at any time. Other veins have been discovered on this property, and tested, and proved to be very rich in gold. The ores of this mine are known as the brown ore, and very rich, yielding readily $1 per bushel. This is believed to be one of the best and most certain mines in the State, on account of the abundance and quality of the ore, and the ease with which it is obtained and reduced. This property has been worked by Major Z. A. Grier from 1846 to the breaking out of the war. This Company have purchased this property, and intend to erect machinery and put the mines in immediate operation. The many advantages of this mine over the mines of Colorado and Nevada can hardly be estimated. It is more readily reached, and has abundance of fuel, with cheap labor. It can be worked all the year, and not, as in the case of Colorado and Nevada, be compelled to lie idle for three or four months in consequence of the severity of the winter.

This mine having been worked for a long time proved to be a rich paying one. We do not, therefore, have to incur the risk there is in an undeveloped property, but can count on large and immediate returns on the investments. Having an ore that readily yields ten dollars per bushel, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining in this locality, and absence of proper machinery, ten tons of this ore can be taken out daily from every shaft opened. Estimating, say fifteen bushels to the ton, the daily yield will be fifteen hundred dollars from one shaft, allowing three hundred dollars per day for expenses. The net product will be $1200 per day; counting 300 working days to the year, the yearly proceeds will be $360,000, which yield can be largely increased by extending the works. This is considered a very low estimate of the capacity of this mine by experienced miners of that locality. The Assayer of the United States Mint at Charlotte, in speaking of this property, says it has few equals in productiveness in that country, and with proper management and machinery the above product can be doubled.

CAPITAL STOCK, $500 000.
NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.
Price and Par Value of each Share.....$10
WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.
Books for Subscription now open at No 407 WALNUT Street, Room No. 2, first floor, where further information will be given.
11 J. HOPKINS TARR, Secretary.

RARE CHANCE
FOR INVESTMENT.
THE COMMONWEALTH GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, OF NEVADA.
CAPITAL, $300,000. 30 000 SHARES OF $10 EACH.
15,000 *SHARES FOR SALE TO RAISE A DEVELOPMENT FUND.*
PRESIDENT
ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania.
VICE-PRESIDENT,
Hon. WILLIAM B. MANN.
TREASURER,
H. A. SALTER.
SECRETARY,
S. A. J. SALTER.
DIRECTORS,
His Excellency Governor ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Hon WILLIAM B. MANN,
M. M. BARKER,
H. A. SALTER,
HORACE F. BUNN,
JOHN BURT, Geologist of Michigan.
S. A. J. SALTER.
The Company, in order to raise a fund to develope and work their mine, have determined to offer one-half of their stock, or 15 000 shares, to the public for sale.
All subscriptions must be accompanied by a payment of forty per cent. in cash, of the amount of stock subscribed for, which payment, it is believed may be all that will be required, and that the fund thus produced will be sufficient to start and continue mining operations, which of itself will bring returns to the Company as will enable it to fully develope and successfully work their mine.
The Company own the Boyd and Hunter Gold and Silver Mine, situate in Smoky Valley District, eight miles south of the city of Austin, Reese River country, Lander county, State of Nevada; contains 1400 lineal feet and is reputed one of the best undeveloped mines in the State.
AVERAGE ASSAY, $433 43 PER TON.
This Company has organized for work, and not stock manufacturing.
Professor Silliman and others say that Reese River ore averages $250 per ton. The Company expect in a short time to mine at least twenty-five tons of ore per day, and this ore averages $200 per ton, the earnings will be $1,500 000 in bullion per annum, which is considered a safe estimate.
There is believed to be no instance on record of failure in this section, where silver mining companies have commenced operations with the requisite development fund on with fair surface indications to begin with; success in this enterprise may be confidently predicted. 1 2 30 smwl2t
Prospectus, giving full information, may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 422 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will be received.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 9, 1866.
There will be sold to the highest bidders, at Public Auction, at noon of the 22d day of January, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, by sample, five thousand three hundred and thirty-two (5352) barrels of NAVY POWDERS.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds; one-half to be deposited at the end of sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed from the Fort Mifflin Magazine, otherwise revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE,
1 11thstu1 22 Chief of Bureau.

SALE OF BRICKS.
PROVOST BARRACKS, FIFTH and BUTTONWOOD Streets, Philadelphia.
OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets, Jan. 10, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at Provost Barracks, FIFTH and BUTTONWOOD Streets, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, January 15, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following Government property:—
10,000 BRICKS.
The bricks must be removed within five (5) days from day of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
By order of Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM, Chief Quartermaster Philadelphia Depot.
HENRY W. JANES,
1 11 3t Capt. and Asst. Q. M. U. S. Army.

SALE OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT MULES, ALL GOOD AND SERVICEABLE.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WILMINGTON, Del., January 2, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, at Wilmington, Delaware, on
Friday, the 5th of January.
Friday, the 12th of January.
Friday, the 19th of January.
Friday, the 26th of January.
Four hundred good and serviceable mules.
One hundred on each day of sale.
The particular attention of purchasers is called to the excellent quality of these mules, being of good size, in good condition, kind and gentle, and well broke to harness, being the surplus team mules of Washington Depot.
Animals sold singly.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
By order of Brevet Brigadier-General James A. Ekin, in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.
C. H. GALLAGHER,
1 3 20t Captain and A. Q. M.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF UNITED STATES ORDNANCE PROPERTY.
Will be sold at Public Auction, by T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer, at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., MONDAY, January 15, 1866, the following articles, viz.:—
4 Iron Cannon.
52 Upper Casemate Carriages, cast iron.
75 Sets Artillery Harness.
45,282 Foreign Muskets and Rifles, new and re-repaired.
12,902 United States Muskets and Rifles, new and repaired.
62,831 Foreign Muskets and Rifles.
12,654 United States Muskets and Rifles.
3,558 Breech-loading and other Carbines.
478 Colt's and Sharp's Rifles.
151 Sporting Rifles.
26 Shot Guns.
2,352 Musket and Rifle Barrels.
10,998 Bayonets, Triangular and Sword.
2,175 Revolvers.
1,875 Cutlasses and Swords.
4,000 Sets Cavalry Accoutrements.
25,000 Sets Infantry Accoutrements.
2,500 Saddles, Cavalry and Artillery.
20,000 Parts of Horse Equipments Bridles, Horse Brushes, Currycombs, etc.
3,000 Saddle Blankets.
2,200 Parts of Artillery Harness.
4,000 Pounds of Powder, Cannon, Musket, Rifle, and Sporting.
82 Incomplete Sets of Wrought Iron parts for Casemate Carriages.
600 Tons Scrap Cast Iron.
50 Tons Scrap Wrought Iron.
50 tons Lead and Antimony, in pigs; Type Metal.
100 Wrought Iron Axles.
25,000 lbs. Lead Dross.
17,000 Packing Boxes.
A large lot of Appendages for Muskets, Carbines, etc.
A large lot of Artillery Implements and Equipments.
A large lot of spare parts for Muskets, etc.
A large lot of Tools and Machines.
Purchasers will be required to remove the property ten days after the sale.
Terms, cash.
R. H. R. WHITELEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Ordnance and Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army.
Allegheny Arsenal, December 26, 1865. 12 28 15t

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.
Will be sold at Public Auction, by order of the Secretary of War, at the United States Arsenal, Columbus, Ohio, on MONDAY, January 22 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., and days following:—
14 sets Artillery Harness, wheel.
28 " " lead.
149 Austrian Carbines, cal. 71, new.
186 Carbines, various patterns.
485 United States Smooth-bore muskets, cal. 69.
750 Austrian Rifle Muskets, cal. 54 new.
4,000 Prussian " " " 71, "
4,000 " Smooth Bore Muskets, cal. 71, new.
925 Muskets and Rifles, foreign, various.
117 Double Barrelled Shot Guns.
790 Revolver Pistols, various patterns.
19 Foot Artillery Swords.
2,615 Light Cavalry Sabres.
14 Horse Artillery "
39 Musicians and N. C. Officers' Swords.
4,429 Bullet Moulds, various.
15,900 Gall Screws, Screwdrivers, Wipers, etc.
49 sets Horse equipments, cavalry, complete.
133 Cavalry Saddles, McClellan pattern.
168 Saddle Blankets.
61 Cavalry Bridles.
151 Surcingles.
20,000 Bayonet Scabbards.
30,000 Cap Pouches.
35,000 Cartridge Boxes, infantry, and Plates.
25,000 " Box Belts and Plates.
28,000 Gun Slings.
1,000 Sword Belts, N. C. Officers', and Plates.
83,500 Percussion Caps, for shot-guns.
8,240 Cones, various.
255 pounds Hemp Rope.
182 " Beeswax.
1 Horse.
ALSO,
A lot of Pickaxes, Felling-axes, Shovels, Mattocks, Pole Yokes, etc.
Full catalogues will be ready at sale.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash in Government funds.
Articles to be removed immediately at expense of purchaser.
By order,
T. C. BRADFORD,
Captain Ord., Bvt. Major U. S. A.,
1 10 9t Commanding Arsenal.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER STORES, CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE, AT ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at Alexandria, Virginia, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., on THURSDAY, January 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned Quartermaster's Stores, Clothing, etc., as follows:—

Shirts,	Harness,
Jackets,	Hammers,
Coats, Caps,	Chisels,
Tents,	Vises,
Flags,	Saws,
Wagons,	Axes,
Carts,	Shovels,
Ambulances,	Paulins,
Spring Wagons,	Hose,
Iron Axles,	Grain Separator,
Chains,	Cauldrons,
Army Range,	Argand Burners,
Wheelbarrows,	Manila Rope,
Drugs,	Curled Hair,
Tables,	Sheepskins,
Desks,	Deer Hides,
Chairs,	Cast, Wrought, and
Letter Presses,	Scrap Iron,
Halters,	Cast and Spring Steel,
Hames,	Grain Sacks, etc.

Together with a large lot of secondhand Lumber, consisting of

Flooring,	4-4 Common Culls,
Scantling,	Ship Knees.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.
The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole of the property is sold.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster.
1 6 16t Depot of Washington.

GOVERNMENT SALES.—SALE OF RESERVED HORSES.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 12, 1865.
The Quartermaster-General of the Army directs that all Government Horses now at Giesboro, D. C., be sold to the highest bidders.
Sales will, therefore, take place at GIESBORO, D. C., beginning on
THURSDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 14, 1865,
and continuing on each TUESDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, until all are disposed of.
A Boat will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour on the days of sale.
These Horses have been carefully selected, and are superior to any heretofore offered for sale.
Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
1 4 t31 Brevet Brigadier-General in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTER STORES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 1, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster at LINCOLN DEPOT, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, January 23 1866 at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of QUARTERMASTER STORES, consisting of Iron Boilers, Sweat Collars, Horse Covers, Hose Carriage, Hammers, Hay Knives, Fire Hose, Neck Straps and Chains, Travelling-forge, Limbers, Branding Irons, Irons, Iron Picket Posts, etc.
The Stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
1 3 17t Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE
ROCKETT'S LANDING,
RICHMOND, Va.,
January 8, 1866
PUBLIC AUCTION.
Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Quartermaster-General, I will sell at Public Auction, at Rockett's Landing, Richmond, Va., on the 20th day of January, 1866,
150 FIRST-CLASS MULES.
These mules have been in use in the teams at this Depot for the past six months, are well broken, and in fine condition.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
GEORGE B. CADWALADER,
1 11 8t

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1866.

The Prospect of the Trial and Conviction of Jefferson Davis.

We publish in another page to-day the replies of the Hon. E. M. Stanton and Attorney-General Speed to the resolution of the Senate asking information relative to the confinement of Jefferson Davis and the crimes of which he stands accused. The documents are of the utmost importance, explaining as they do most fully what is the intention of the Administration in regard to their treatment of the late President of the so-called Confederacy. There can remain no shadow of doubt on the mind of any careful reader of these documents, that Davis will never be tried by a military court. The opinion of the first law officer of the land distinctly declares against such a mode of dispensing justice. He says:—"*I have ever thought that trials for treason cannot be held before a military tribunal. The civil courts have alone jurisdiction of that crime.*" There is, therefore, so far as Mr. Speed is concerned no prospect of the leader of the Rebellion being brought before a military tribunal.

It is needless for us to deny that we have read the opinion with the sincerest regret. The reasons why we favor a military trial are numerous. We hold that the security of the nation in the future, as well as the punishment of Rebels in the past, require that "traitors be punished and their crime made odious." To punish all who were engaged in the crime as accessories would be impossible—to punish none would be to set a premium on treason in the future. In the person of the chief instigator and his immediate colleagues are found those on whom the dignity of the law should be vindicated. And should the trial of these persons come before a civil court, there is every prospect that they will be acquitted. Especially is the prospect increased when the opinion of the Attorney-General declares that:—

"The question then arises, Where and when must the trials thereof be held? In that clause of the Constitution mentioned in the resolution of the Senate, it is plainly written that they must be held in the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed. I know that many persons of learning and ability entertain the opinion that the Commander-in-Chief of the Rebel armies should be regarded as constructionally present with all the insurgents who prosecuted hostilities and made raids upon the Northern and Southern borders of the loyal States. This doctrine of constructive presence, carried out to its logical consequence, would make all who had been connected with the Rebel armies liable to trial in any State and district into which any portion of these armies had made the slightest incursion. It follows, from what I have said, that I am of the opinion that Jefferson Davis and others of the insurgents ought to be tried in some one of the States or districts in which they may be charged."

It is, therefore, clearly the intention of the Administration to try Davis in a civil court in one of the Southern States. The law requires that a criminal be adjudged guilty or not guilty by a jury of his peers in the vicinage. Consequently, the case of Davis will be decided by twelve Southerners, his own subordinates and accessories in treason, any one of whom will be able, by his vote, to prevent his conviction. When all this is thought of the improbability of his punishment is evident. The case would stand, the United States vs. Jefferson Davis. The defendant would be acquitted, the country lose the case, and with that loss proclaim to the world that all the blood shed was lost in an unholy cause; that all the millions incurred are an unlawfully contracted debt; that the South was right and the North was wrong. We would thus lose all for which we had been struggling. The interests involved would be most vital; and yet, because of a legal quibble, a technicality about which there is at least a doubt, the Government would place in the hands of a Rebel jury the decision of the question for which they had been fighting. The folly of such a course would astonish the world, and expose our whole nation to ridicule. And yet it is advocated by the chief law adviser of the President.

We are at a loss to understand why the case of those who appealed to the tribunal of war should not be tried before that tribunal. To him must be said, "if thou hadst not appealed unto Cæsar, thou mightest have been set at liberty; but thou hast appealed unto Cæsar and to Cæsar thou must go." Or, if he must be tried before a civil court, why could he not be made to appear at Chambersburg, or elsewhere, where he sent his emissaries? In the trial of Aaron Burr the question was pertinently asked, whether the case must be so construed as to allow the instigators of treason to go free, while the poor deluded follower be held as guilty, merely because he repaired where the author of the crime directed him? The same question may be asked to-day. Why cannot Davis be tried in Pennsylvania as the instigator of the treason as well as at Richmond, from which he issued his commands?

If he is tried before a Southern civil court, he will be acquitted, and the voice of the whole nation is demanding his conviction. The highest tribunal known to man, that of force, has forever settled the legality of secession. It has pronounced it treason. Every one knows that Davis is guilty; he now merely waits the passage of sentence. There could not a jury be empannelled which had not already made up its mind in regard to his guilt. Let him then come before that power which has conquered him, and receive his sentence. It does not necessarily follow that he should be hung. He may be pardoned by the President, should Mr. Johnson deem such a course to be advisable. What is needed is a conviction, in order that all the actions of the Administration be affirmed; for should an acquittal result, all the conduct of the war would be declared illegal, as a consequence.

For the reason that we believe the conviction of Davis a national necessity, and that we do not believe that it can be secured before a Southern court, we deeply regret the tone adopted by Mr. Speed and must strongly dissent from his conclusion. The fact that Chief Justice Chase refuses to hold a court at Richmond shows that he does not believe that the case can legitimately come before him; and the statement that not until peace is restored to the South—which may be for years, because the whole social mechanism is at present in *statu quo*—could the trial take place, seems to imply that it will be a long time before justice will be meted out to the most guilty criminal of the age. We, therefore, demand that before a military court expeditious punishment shall be dealt out, the nation be satisfied, and the cause of injured law vindicated in the conviction of the violator of her statutes.

The Education of the Negro.

The proper education of the freedmen is just now attracting public attention, and the initiatory steps are being taken to furnish them with facilities for their intellectual and mental improvement. The Bureau which is in charge of Major-General Howard has been established for the express purpose of elevating a race that has been abused and maltreated through long generations. The first duty devolving upon the nation in regard to this important matter is to prepare schools and colleges for the education of colored youth. It is folly to imagine that the prejudice which exists can be overcome in a day. We may regard it as unwise and inhuman, but it still remains. Properly considered, there is nothing in color either to degrade or make a man respectable. His life and acts are what should decide his status. A dusky skin is not necessarily a badge of inferiority, but we have been educated to this belief, and it is hard to get rid of our early training.

In the Southwest, where General Clinton B. Fisk has charge, the experiment of high schools for colored youths is being tried. A day or two ago, one was opened under the happiest circumstances at Nashville. Governor Brownlow made one of his peculiar speeches—a mixture of sterling good sense, mingled with the wormwood and gall for which he is so remarkable. He has entered into the work of elevating the negro with might and main, and promises to be one of General Fisk's most ardent supporters. He thinks that with careful tutelage the negro race can be brought up to a high standard—perhaps fully equal to the condition of the white man. The Southern divines, before the war broke out, held the doctrine that Providence had permitted the enslaving of the African for the purpose of introducing Christianity into the benighted portions of Africa. It may be that they were correct, and from the enfranchised race the streams of religious life will flow out for the healing of the nations. It is not at all improbable that some colored men, educated in America, will yet rival Henry Martyn, Judson, and Dr. Duff in successful missionary effort. To bring about this most desirable consummation is worthy of a strong effort. If, after years of enslavement, America could loose the bonds of the colored man everywhere, it would be a heritage of unbounded honor to our children's children. Let the people move in the matter, and it will be an accomplished fact.

The Eulogy Upon Mr. Lincoln.

The Congressional Committee having in charge the appropriate ceremonies in reference to the death of Mr. Lincoln, have selected Mr. Bancroft to deliver the eulogy. Mr. Stanton was first chosen, but declined the position. No better man than Mr. Bancroft could have been appointed. He is our greatest living historian, and is unquestionably more familiar with our nationa annals than any other man. He is a perfect master of a most delicate and beautiful style, and we have not the slightest doubt but that the address will be an important addition to the literature of the country. The theme is one that ought to inspire the most apathetic writer, and every one who has followed Mr. Bancroft's brilliant periods will acknowledge his entire fitness for the post assigned him. It becomes his lot to embalm the memory of one of the best men that our country has produced. The position is an enviable one, as millions will read the eulogy with intense delight. The audience before which it will be delivered will be composed of the leading minds of every section of the country, and everything conspires to make it the great event of the present session of Congress.

The Pennsylvania Soldiers Buried in the Southern Cemeteries.—The Commissioner appointed by the State to visit the South and examine into the condition of the Southern cemeteries wherein Pennsylvania soldiers lie buried, has made a report through Colonel Gregg, which reveals a condition of affairs anything but comforting to the relatives of the deceased. As it may be of interest to those of our readers who have a relative buried in the South, we will give a condensed account of the condition of the different cemeteries, and of the prospects of being able to secure the reinterment of the bodies.

After examining the cemeteries at Saulsbury, Colonel Gregg has come to the conclusion that the recognition of bodies interred at that point is totally impossible, and that therefore their removal and reinterment in this State, by their friends, would be impracticable. The ground occupied by the Andersonville cemetery is an area of about two and a half acres, on which are buried three thousand bodies, while altogether there are not a dozen graves marked. At present there is but a small garrison of about twenty men stationed at Andersonville, who are guarding the old stockade and cemetery.

At Danville, Va., the total number of Union soldiers interred is one thousand two hundred and seventy-four—eighty-four of whom were Pennsylvanians. The graves containing the Union dead who were buried prior to October 21, 1864, at Danville, are all marked with the name, rank, company, and regiment. No difficulty can attend the recognition of bodies buried in this cemetery.

It was impossible to ascertain the number of Union prisoners buried in the immediate vicinity of Richmond. In the cemeteries at Oakwood, Greenwood and Belle Island, where the bones of a large number of Pennsylvania soldiers are buried, the graves are all unmarked.

At Petersburg all the graves are marked with head-boards bearing the name of the soldier, rank, company, and regiment, rendering recognition practicable.

From this it will be seen that the probabilities of removal being possible are extremely slight. The State is endeavoring to make arrangements whereby such as desire can have the identified bodies removed to this State without any great expense. When this arrangement is perfected we will give the particulars.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Office of the Evening Telegraph, Thursday, January 11, 1866.

The Stock Market was very dull and unsettled this morning, with the exception of Railroad shares, which continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 50⅞@51, the former rate a decline of ⅛ on the closing price last evening; Catawissa preferred at 44⅛; common do. at 30@30¼, an advance of 1⅛; Camden and Amboy at 126; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56¼, no change; Little Schuylkill Valley at 62; 53 was bid for Norristown; 29½ for North Pennsylvania; 29⅞ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 44⅛ for Northern Central.

Government bonds continue very quiet, and there is little or nothing doing. 103½ was bid for old 5-20s; 104 for 6s of 1881, interest off; 98¼ for 7·30s; 93¾ for 10-40s. City loans are without change; sales of the new issue are making at 91@91¼.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is very little doing. Spruce and Pine sold at 37, an advance of 1. 50 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 33 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 38 for Hestonville; and 27 for Union.

Bank shares are firmly held at full prices. Western sold at 80½. 193 was bid for North America; 136½ for Philadelphia; 119½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 49 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 28 for Mechanics'; 48 for Penn Township; 51 for Union; and 30 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'.

Canal shares, as we have noticed for several days past, continue dull, and prices irregular. Lehigh Navigation sold at 54; 21 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 8 for Susquehanna Canal; 31 for Delaware Division; and 56½ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares are very dull and neglected. St. Nicholas sold at 56-100; Sugar Valley at 3½; Big Tank at ⅞; and Ocean at 17½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$400 Pa W L'n	100	500 sh Cata	b5. 1's 30
$1600 City 6s munis	91	500 sh	do.lots.b30 30½
$200 City 6s,new	91½	100 sh St. Nich Oil	·56
$1300 do	c 91	400 sh do	·56
$200 do	91	100 sh Sugar Val	.b5 3⅞
200 sh Read, lots	.b5 51	100 sh do	3⅞
20 sh do	.s5 55⅞	54 sh Lehigh Navits	54
10 sh do	c 51	12 sh Cam & Am	.126
100 sh do	.b5. 55⅞	118 sh Penna R	.lots 56½
10 sh do	51	21 sh do	.lots 56⅝
5 sh do	51	3 sh Lit Sch	29½
100 sh do	.b5 56⅛	214 sh do	.lots 30
100 sh do	.b5 56⅛	200 sh Big Tank	⅞
100 sh do	.b10 56⅛	20 sh Lehigh Val	.s5 62
200 sh do lots	.b30 56⅛	100 sh Ocean	.b10 17⅛
100 sh do.lots	.s5 56⅛	100 sh do	17⅛
100 sh do	.b5wn 56⅛	20 sh Western Bank	80½
100 sh Cata pr	.b10 44⅛	100 sh Big M't'n	.b30 6
100 sh do	44⅛	50 sh N Carbondale	2
100 sh do	.b10 44⅛	13 sh Spr and P.lots	37
500 sh Spencer Oil	1⅛		

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.
Reported by F. T. Walton, No. 208 S. Fourth street.

FIRST CALL.

100 sh Maple Shade	.5	200 sh Am G Pt Co	1
100 sh Reading	51	100 sh Ocean	17⅛
200 sh Daizell	.s30. 2·6		

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	139	12 M.	138½
11 A. M.	138½	1 P. M.	139

Harper, Durney & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	138	139
American Silver, ½s and ¼s	133	..
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	129	..
Pennsylvania Currency	40	30
New York Exchange	par.	par.

McKillips & Co., No. 30 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
Go'd	138	139
Silver	134	135
Dimes and Half Dimes	130	132
Pennsylvania Currency	40	30
New York Exchange	1-10	par

—The gross expenditures of the Treasury for the last quarter were $286,898,249·14, of which amount the War Department took the larger share, $72,785,605·48; the Navy, $15,985,773·11; the Interior Department, on account of Indians and Pensions, $2,578,116·79. Diplomacy cost us $388,487·84, with what to show for it nobody can tell. The loan account for the quarter is $185,692,960·86. A year hence Mr. McCulloch will be able to present a much more comfortable statement, just as the present is a great improvement on the end of 1864.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is abundant on call at 6@7 per cent. to houses in good credit, and upon borrowed stocks very low interest is allowed. Commercial paper sells at 7@9 per cent., and is in more demand. For second-rate bills the inquiry is moderate and high interest made. It is stated from Washington that early action will be taken upon the loan bill introduced by Mr. Morrill. Exchange is quoted at 108¼@109 for leading sterling at 60 days; francs, 5·17½@5·15."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Thursday, January 11—There is more Cloversed offering, and prices have declined. Small sales of inferior at $5@6; and fair and prime at $7 25@7·75. Nothing doing in Timothy, and prices have declined. Flaxseed meets with a fair demand at $3·15 ₱ bushel.

There is no improvement to notice in Quercitron Bark, but prices are steady at $32·50 ₱ ton for No. 1.

We have only to record a continuance of the unsatisfactory state of the Flour Market noted for some time past, with scarcely an inquiry either for shipment or home consumption. 800 bbls. Northwestern sold at $9@9·50. The home trade purchase in small lots only at $7 25@7·75 for superfine; $8@9 or extras; $9@9·50 for Northwestern extra family; $10@11 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do; and at higher rates for fancy brands according to quality. Rye Flour is dull at $6, and Corn Meal at $4·25 per barrel.

The Wheat Market is almost at a stand, and only 2000 bush. common Indiana amber and good red sold at $2@2·25; 1500 bush white sold at $2 50@2 75. Rye is unchanged. We quote at 95c.@1·05 for Southern and Pennsylvania. Corn is dull and lower. Sales of 1200 bush yellow at 81@82c. in the cars and from store. Oats are quiet but steady at 51@52c.

Whisky is in active demand, with sales of 150 bbls. Ohio at $2·28, and 50 bbls. refilled at $2 26.

Election of Bank Directors.—This morning the stockholders of the National Bank of Commerce elected the following Board of Directors, to serve for the ensuing year:—

George K. Ziegler, John A. Brown, A. E. Borie, S. W. Cannell, Thomas H. Kirtley, George Trott, George W. Page, John Thompson, John Rodman Paul, M. D.

Sixth National Bank, Philadelphia.—Wilmon Whilldin, Philip Fitzpatrick, Samuel McManeny, Henry May, John Welsh, Daniel Baird, James W. Earley, Daniel H. Foster, James Ballenger.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ IRISH WIT AND HUMOR.

HON. S. S. COX

Will deliver his celebrated discourse on

IRISH WIT AND HUMOR,

AT

MUSICAL FUND HALL,

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 11, 1866,

This being the Ninth of the Press Club Lectures.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

Doors open at 7. Begins at 8. 1 10 2t

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1866.

At the Annual Election held yesterday the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:—

Thomas Robins,	Edward S. Clarke,
Samuel Welsh,	Henry Pleasants,
Marshall Hill,	George Whitney,
J. L. Ettringer,	Benjamin G. Godfrey,
Augustus Heaton,	Richard Wood,
J. Gillingham Fell,	John D. Taylor,
	James Steel.

And at the meeting of the Directors held this day, THOMAS ROBINS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

1 11 6t

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD CO.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 8, 1866

At an Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, held this day, the following persons were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

Isaac Hinckley,	Frederick A. Curtis,
Samuel M. Felton,	John C. Groome,
Wm. Lyttleton Savage,	J. L. Cohen, Jr.,
William Sellers,	Thomas Kelso,
John A. Duncan,	Columbus O'Donnell,
Jesse Lane,	Enoch Pratt,
Joseph Brinshurst,	Thomas Donaldson,
	Nathaniel Thayer.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, ISAAC HINCKLEY was unanimously elected President, and ALFRED HORNER Secretary and Treasurer.

ALFRED HORNER, Secretary.

1 10 3t

☞ OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1866.

At the Annual Election for Directors held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected:—

Thomas C. Hand,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	James B. Mc'arland,
Edward Darlington,	William C. Ludwig,
Edmund A. Souder,	Robert Burton,
Theophilus Paulding,	J. F. Penistou,
Hugh Craig,	Jacob P. Jones,
John C. Davis,	Joshua P. Eyre,
James C. Hand,	William G. Boulton,
John B. Penrose,	Henry D. Daliett, Jr.,
B. Jones Brooke,	John D. Taylor,
Spencer McIlvain,	Edward Lafourcade,
George G. Leiper,	D. T. Morgan, *Pittsburg*;
Henry Sloan,	John B. Semple, "
Samuel F. Stokes.	A. B Berger.

And at a meeting of the Board held this day, THOMAS C. HAND Esq., was unanimously re elected President; JOHN C. DAVIS, Esq., Vice-President; and HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

1 11 3t

☞ OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, January 8, 1866.

At an Annual Election of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected to serve during the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT.
FRANKLIN A. COMLY.
DIRECTORS.

John Jordan, Jr.,	Edward C. Knight,
J. Gillingham Fell,	Alfred Gunt,
S. Morris Wain,	I. Pemb. Hutchinson,
William C. Ludwig,	William C. Kent,
Ellwood Shannon.	Charles W. Wharton.

1 10 3t

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,

JANUARY 8, 1866.

The following gentlemen have been elected to serve for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT.
CHARLES E. SMITH.
MANAGERS.

H. P. McKEAN,	J. B. LIPPINCOTT,
A. E. BORIE.	JOHN ASHHURST,
R. B. CAREEN,	STEPHEN COLWELL.

TREASURER.
S. BRADFORD.
SECRETARY.
WILLIAM H. WEBB.

1 9 12t

☞ OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 208 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1865.

The Coupons of the Bonds of this Company falling due on the 1st of January, 1866, will be paid on presentation at the Office of JACOB E. RIDGWAY, Banker No. 57 S. THIRD Street.

W. H. KEMBLE, Treasurer.

1 11 3t

☞ OFFICE ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 311 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Cash Dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock paid in, payable on demand, free of Taxes.

WILLIAM M. SMITH, Secretary.

1 9 6t

☞ OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S EQUITABLE OIL COMPANY, No. 39 S. SECOND Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, on MONDAY, January 15, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing seven Directors to serve the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before them. Polls close at 2 o'clock P. M.

F. STACKHOUSE, Jr., Secretary.

1 5 8t

☞ OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY No 205½ WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5, 1866

The Directors of the St. Nicholas Coal Company have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. on the capital stock for the quarter ending December 31, 1865, payable on and after MONDAY, January 15, 1866. Transfer Books will be closed on TUESDAY, January 9, and reopened on MONDAY the 15th.

C. F. SHOENER, Treasurer.

1 8 6t

☞ AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, WALNUT Street, Southeast Corner of Fourth.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4, 1866

At the Annual Election by the Stockholders, held on Monday, January 1st, the following Gentlemen were elected Trustees, viz.:—

Alexander Whilldin,	Hon Joseph Allison,
Hon James Pollock,	Samuel Work,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Albert C. Roberts,
George Nugent	Philip P. Mingle,
Samuel T. Bodine,	William J. Howard,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	John Aikman,
	Henry K. Bennett.

And at a Meeting of said Trustees, held this day, the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President—ALEXANDER WHILLDIN.
Vice President—SAMUEL WORK.
Secretary and Treasurer—JOHN S. WILSON.
Assistant Secretary—CHAS. G. ROBESON.
Actuary—JOHN C. SIMS.

1 9 3t

☞ MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, FIFTH Street, below Washington Avenue.

The Annual Meeting of the Institute will be held at the Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, January 11, 1866, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Election for officers and twenty-four Managers to serve for the ensuing year 1866.

E. D. BROOKS, Secretary.

1 9 3t

☞ PHILADELPHIA FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY.—An Election will be held for Directors on MONDAY next, at No 243 South THIRD Street, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock.

1 9 3t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REOPENING.—THE FRANKFORD Baptist Church will reopen their house of worship, enlarged and beautified, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. G. A. Peltz, of this city. All are invited to be present.

Take Fifth street car for Frankford. 1 1*

☞ REV. H. A. BOMBERGER, D. D., WILL preach THIS EVENING, January 11, in Trinity M. E. Church, EIGHTH street, above Race, at 7½ o'clock. 1 1*

☞ ATTENTION, COMPANY!—PHILADELPHIA GRAYS.—The Active, Honorary, and Contributing Members of the Artillery Corps of Philadelphia Grays are requested to meet at the Office of CONCERT HALL on FRIDAY EVENING, the 12th, at 7 o'clock. Business important, in view of Anniversary Celebration.

A. J. BAKER, Secretary.

1 11 2t*

☞ A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE RED MOUNTAIN COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 206 S. FOURTH Street, on SATURDAY, January 13, at 12 o'clock M.

L. S. FILBERT, Secretary.

1 8 5t

☞ THE PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The annual meeting of the contributors to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb will be held at the Institution, corner of BROAD and PINE streets, on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Annual Report of the Board of Directors will be submitted, and an election will be held for officers to serve for the ensuing year.

JAMES J. BARCLAY, Secretary.

1 5 fmw5t

☞ DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

☞ NO MORE CAPAICA.

CAPSULES OF MATICO VEGETALES.

ALSO, LIQUID EXTRACT OF MATICO.

BY GRIMAULT & CIE., CHEMISTS IN PARIS.

These elegant preparations effect rapid and extraordinary cures of recent and old and severe cases of disease.

They are used in all the hospitals of Paris, by the most celebrated physicians and are found greatly superior to all preparations of Culpa Cubebsete and mineral remedies

The Liquid Extract is used in recent cases, and the Capsules in the more chronic, and where all other remedies have failed.

These preparations will always effect a cure.

DEPOTS.

In Paris—GRIMAULT & CIE. No 45 Rue Richelieu.
In New York—BECKER, No. 129 Grand street.
In Philadelphia—FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., corner of TENTH and MARKET Streets. 7 13 thstuo

☞ A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 ½ AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 1 8 6m

☞ JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

7 17 1y

☞ CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—A useful, valuable, and delightfully acceptable present for Christmas would be a bottle of that fragrant Hair Tonic and Beautifier, *Retrowvey's Turkish Bandolenian*. What can be more acceptable than anything that will beautify? that will restore nature's decay by stopping the hair from falling out, restoring its natural color making it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in putting up according to the present style and fashion and keep it in place? This, *Retrowvey's Turkish Bandolenian Hair Tonic* will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has tried it. It is acknowledged to be the beautifier of the age, the only Hair Tonic and Restorer worthy of the name. In *Turkey* in *France*, in *England*, in *America*, everywhere where the Bandolenian is known, it is pronounced the "*ne plus ultra*" of Hair Preparations. Remember, it is free from all *metallic poisons*, that are contained in most Hair Colors and dressings. It is the extract of many flowers and herbs, beautifully put up, an ornament to the Toilet.

For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. Wholesale,

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
DYOTT & Co.,
Principal Depot for United States and Canadas.
JAMES PALMER & Co.,
No. 439 Market street,
12 5 tuths3m Philadelphia.

PERRY & CO.'S
STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET,
ABOVE SIXTH.
Stock Closing Out
Slightly Damaged Stock
EXTREMELY LOW.

WANTS

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER or Assistant Book-keeper and Salesman, by a Young Man of experience and good business qualifications. Will be disengaged on 1st February. A firm doing a country business will find it to their advantage to address "M. F. G.," TELEGRAPH office. 1 10 6t

HARNESS ORNAMENTS.

WILLIAM LITTLE, Jr.,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

HARNESS ORNAMENTS,

No. 623 COMMERCE STREET (Third Story),

ENTRANCE ON WHEELER'S COURT.

ORNAMENTS, MONOGRAMS, LETTERS, CRESTS ROSETTES, ETC.,

Of any Special Design, made to order at the shortest notice, and at REASONABLE PRICES. 1 2 tuths1m*

TAKE NOTICE.—CONSTANTLY ON HAND an extensive stock of the renowned "Lubeen Oil Safety Lamps." Needs no chimney and does not smoke—just "the thing wanted"—also the celebrated "American Water-light Safety Lamps," burning without smoke or smell. The patronage of the public is most cordially solicited. WOOSTER, DAVIS & CO.

11 13 2m No. 913 ARCH Street.

8-4 PURE WHITE

MOHAIR GLACE,

With a SILK FINISH, being well adapted for

EVENING DRESSES.

4-4 White Alpaca.
White Irish Poplins.
White All-Wool Poplins.
Pearl Irish Poplins.

White Cloths for Opera Cloaks.
Scarlet Cloths for Opera Cloaks.
White Cloths, with Spots.

OPERA CLOAKS READY MADE, AND MADE TO ORDER.

19tuths3t4p

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 26 S. SECOND STREET.

HYDE'S PATENT

AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING

COFFEE BROWNER,

FOR HOTELS, GROCERS, HOSPITALS, Military Barracks, and all other establishments using quantities of Coffee

By this Machine the Coffee is **SWEATED** brown, instead of being **BURNED** brown, thereby saving from 40 to 50 per cent. more **AROMA** than when done in the usual way.

A **PATENT TESTER** is attached, which enables the operator to see when the Coffee is done Brown.

CAN BE CHANGED IN A MOMENT INTO A FRANKLIN OR AIR-TIGHT STOVE FOR HEATING PURPOSES.

They work like a charm, **ALWAYS** giving entire **SATISFACTION.**

For particulars call or send for a circular, which contains testimonials from many of the

United States Hospitals,
First-class Hotels,
and Grocers,

Now having them in use. Also,

HYDE'S PATENT

AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING

FAMILY COFFEE BROWNER,

On the same principle, being in the form of a **STOVE COVER.** Will suit any **STOVE** or **RANGE.**

The Coffee is browned **PERFECTLY UNIFORM** in a **FEW MINUTES' TIME.**

ONE POUND BROWNED in this Machine has about the **SAME STRENGTH** as two roasted in the usual way, **BESIDES** giving the Coffee in **ALL ITS PURITY** and **FRAGRANCE.**

For sale by

HARDWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING, AND STOVE STORES GENERALLY.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

HYDE & TINGLEY,

No. 1505 Pennsylvania Avenue,

16 stuthlmo PHILADELPHIA.

COAL! COAL!!

BEST QUALITIES OF COAL

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,

AT

ALTER'S

COAL YARD,

NINTH STREET,

BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.

BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 1 11

JOHN C. CLARK & SON,

PRINTERS AND STATIONERS,

No. 230 DOCK STREET.

A LARGE STOCK OF FIRST QUALITY

ACCOUNT BOOKS,

Constantly on hand.

BLANK BOOKS of every description ruled and bound to order.

Card, Letter, and Note Papers, Official Letter and Note Envelopes, Copying Presses, Cancelling Stamps, and a full assortment of

Office and Counting-House Stationery.

Lithographic Checks, Drafts, Notes, Certificates of Stock, etc., done to order.

Custom House and Commercial Blanks.

INSURANCE, BANK, AND MERCANTILE PRINTING. 1 1 10t4p

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD SCALES,

Adapted to Every Branch of Business Where a Correct and Durable Scale is Required.

A uniform standard of weights, and a correct system of weighing, are subjects claiming the attention of every individual in the community.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 715 CHESNUT STREET,

8 21 mths3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

NEW JERSEY.

Message of Governor Parker.

The extraordinary length of Governor Parker's final message, of which we are able to publish only the important parts to-day, is the most remarkable feature of the document; but if the patience of the Legislature, to which it is addressed, gave way after hearing a few passages, what will be expected of the newspapers and the reading public, whose endurance is so seriously challenged? Long as it appears, however, the subjects are so vast and varied that the prolixity may be pardoned in view of the peculiar circumstances and partisan complications which have surrounded his administration. At any rate, it may be safely said that Governor Parker will be as distinguished henceforth among our Governors as was Mr. Polk among our Presidents, for the length of his messages.

Our State finances appear to be in a most prosperous condition, and no tax for ordinary State purposes will be necessary during the present year. A debt of $76,420, existing when the Governor entered his office, has been discharged, and $161,461 accumulated to the credit of the State Fund. The State bonds for war purposes have been carefully managed, and produced a premium of $101,623. The war debt is $2,818,119, but will be reduced to about two millions on the receipt of claims on the United States. The debts of the counties, townships, and cities, incurred for bounties and war expenses, are enormous, and will become extremely onerous, unless a just system of taxation be adopted. A tax on shares in National banks is recommended. The exemption of United States bonds from taxes imposes a greater burden on other property, and though he considers it unjust, he is for sustaining the contract.

The various State institutions appear to have been prosperous, except the State Prison, which has run behind by $13,724. This should be looked after.

Congress is warned against interfering with the State's right to control its own railway lines, and informed that the State has not exceeded its authority in that respect.

The number of men mustered into the United States service to the first of last May was 79,348, being a greater number than there were able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five at the commencement of the war.

The Governor finally devotes a large space to an exhibition of his political views—acknowledging the abolition of slavery, which he would have preferred to accomplish more gradually; denouncing negro suffrage; he denies that the States could secede, and being always in the Union, they are entitled to representation in Congress.—*Newark Advertiser, last evening.*

A Novel Law Suit.

An interesting case is about to be determined at the February term of the Court of Chancery in this State. The facts in the case are these:—Under the last call of the President (December 19, 1864) for 300,000 men, the quota of the North Ward of the city of Camden was 124 men. To raise these men a drafted men's association was formed, and the City Council voted $400 for each drafted man. Thomas McKean and Samuel B. Garrison, citizens of Camden, volunteered their services to free the Ward from draft, and assisted in raising a very considerable sum of money. After the quota was filled, there remained a surplus fund of $3950.

This sum properly belonged to the drafted men who had filled the quota; but by a resolution surreptitiously passed, Messrs. McKean and Garrison pretended to claim the amount of money ($3950) for the purpose of establishing a Dispensary. The drafted men do not object to the Dispensary, but they object to the use of their money, which properly belongs to each drafted man pro rata, to establish any institution in the organization of which they have no voice. Some of the drafted men are in necessitous circumstances, and some few of them have died, leaving their families dependant upon the city. The case creates much interest in Camden. James M. Scovel and George S. Woodhull, Esqs., represent the drafted men, and A. Browning and William D. Cooper, Esqs., represent McKean and Garrison.—*Newark Advertiser, last evening.*

Execution of Ellsworth, the Negro Murderer.

From the Same Paper.

Morris Ellsworth, the colored man, who was convicted of the deliberate murder of his wife in a fit of jealousy on the 29th of August last, suffered the extreme penalty of the law upon the gallows this morning at the Essex County Jail, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The circumstances of his crime were so recently published, that a full recapitulation is unnecessary now. It will be remembered that the two had been attending a ball near the theatre. Anna, his wife, being unwell, withdrew about midnight to her grandmother's, No. 96 Market street, whither Ellsworth followed, and during an altercation presented a pistol at her head and fired, in the presence of several witnesses, causing death.

The murderer fled but was arrested before reaching the street, and after the usual preliminary investigations he was tried at the October term of our court. He was defended on the plea of insanity, but the jury pronounced him guilty of murder in the first degree, and he was sentenced to be hung on the 21st ultimo. His counsel renewed their exertions and endeavored to procure a commutation of the sentence to confinement in the Lunatic Asylum, and finally the Governor granted a reprieve till January 10 for a medical examination. The Court of Pardons subsequently met, and after taking the evidence of the physicians and visiting the prisoner, they refused to commute the sentence, on the ground that he was capable of distinguishing between right and wrong, and acted with a full knowledge of his crime.

The prisoner, whose cell was in sight of the gallows, was moved during the day to another apartment, and was engaged with his faithful pastor, Rev. Mr. Manning, when his visitors entered. He rose and greeted them with a melancholy smile. He was very communicative, and upon request gave a full history of his life. He stated that he was born in Bergen township, Bergen county, N. J., and would be twenty-three years old on the 9th of next July. At the age of eight years his leg was broken, and the wound turned to a white swelling, confining him to the house for six or seven years. After that he was laid up for ten months from a cut in the leg. Subsequently, he said, he was accidentally struck on the head with a stone thrown by his brother.

His account of this last accident was somewhat remarkable and incoherent, as he declared the stone stuck in his head, and he drove it still further in by running against a tree—that when the stone was taken out by the doctor it left his brain exposed, and he "had never been right in his head since." When he recovered he entered the army, as a servant, in the 7th regiment New Jersey Volunteers, remained there two years and a half, returned in charge of General Patterson's horses, and again went out with the 21st New Jersey Volunteers, and after nine months' service was sent home, his leg having become sore again.

He then gave a long account of his meeting with Anna Pearson, his marriage to her, and his domestic troubles. She was a light mulatto, about eighteen years of age, and they were married by Dominie Taylor, of South Bergen. According to his account his wife was unfaithful and gave him a great deal of trouble. He finally enlisted in the 21st Pennsylvania Regiment, but on arriving at Philadelphia was taken sick and discharged. On coming back he found his wife at Bloomfield, and brought her to Newark, leaving her at her brother's house. He worked two months for Meeker & Hedden; three months for Mr. Miller in Halsey street; and was then employed as watchman at Crump's garden, where he remained till the time of the murder.

He had but little to say with regard to the deed, merely stating that it was done in a moment of frenzy; that he was insane, and had been made so by her treatment working upon a brain that had never been entirely right since receiving the injury in childhood. He declared that he always loved his wife fondly, and felt that he could not live without her, but she was not only addicted to drink, but was also unfaithful to him. Before leaving him he desired his visitors to say that he had received every kindness from Sheriff Ricord and Captain Ritchie, and that the clergymen above named had been unremitting in their attention to him. He said he should try to meet his fate like a man, and that he should die in the hope of a blessed immortality.

During the interview Ellsworth was unmoved till just as the visitors left him, when he shed a few tears. It was evident that he had been buoyed up with the hope of pardon during his imprisonment, and still had a lingering hope that he should escape the gallows.

The clergy left the condemned at about midnight. He slept much as usual, and partook of some refreshment this morning, but seemed nervous and depressed, and expressed an ardent desire to see his mother. He was visited early this morning by the Rev. Messrs. Manning and Thompson, who remained with him to the last. Several other clergymen visited him in his cell during the forenoon, and gave him spiritual consolation.

At 10 o'clock the Sheriff and his deputies proceeded in a body from the Court House to the jail. The gates of the prison were then opened, and those having tickets to witness the execution were admitted, and the hall, which is an apartment about 80 feet by 25, was soon filled. The prisoners in the cells facing the hall flocked to the barred doors and gazed down upon the scene with much interest, the most of them preserving good order. Sheriff Ricord's arrangements were perfect; there was little confusion, every officer knowing his part and performing it according to strict instructions issued by the Sheriff the day previous.

THE GALLOWS.

At 12·10 a procession was formed, and headed by the Sheriff, marched into the other hall under the gallows. The unhappy man walked steadily and took his place under the rope, where he stood composedly while the Sheriff read the sentence of the court, the reprieve, and the death warrant. The Sheriff then asked him if he had anything to say before the sentence of the law was executed.

Ellsworth made a few remarks in a low tone of voice, commencing by returning thanks to the Sheriff, his officers, and the clergy for their kindness. He then said he was ready to die and meet his Saviour, begged all present to take warning by his fearful end, and closed by repeating several times, "Meet me in heaven."

The Rev. Mr. Thompson read a chapter from the Scriptures, after which the Rev. Dr. Parker made a feeling prayer, commending the unhappy man to the mercy of the Redeemer. During the prayer Ellsworth stood calmly, making no movement, save a nervous shaking of the head. At the close of the prayer he shook hands with the Sheriff and the clergymen, saying "Farewell, farewell, meet me in heaven," and his last words were "O, Lord! remember me."

THE EXECUTION.

The cap was then drawn over his eyes, and the Sheriff in a firm voice announced that he was about executing the sentence of the law upon the prisoner, Morris Ellsworth and then commending his soul to God, touched the trigger that held the weights, and Ellsworth went to meet his Maker.

The weights fell at 12·19. Ellsworth struggled greatly for some two or three minutes, evidently dying hard and from strangulation. The pulsations were as follows: At two minutes 120, three minutes 140, four minutes 92, four and a half minutes 83, and ceased entirely in about five minutes.

The body was cut down in about fifteen minutes, and was given to physicians, who held a *post mortem* this afternoon. The brain was found to be in a perfectly healthy condition.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

ROBBERY ON THE HIGHWAY.—About half-past eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, a man, giving his name as Painter before the Mayor, stated that he was knocked down and robbed of his pocket-book, containing some thirty dollars. He said that, as he was passing up Bridge avenue at the time mentioned, he saw a man and a woman approaching him, and when he met them the woman turned and knocked him on the head with a billy, knocking him down. The man then came to her assistance, and succeeded in relieving him of his pocket-book, containin the thirty dollars. The robbers then fled. Mr Painter's face was badly cut, and although officers were immediately sent in search of the illains, they made their escape. The affair created quite an excitement.

GEOLOGICAL.—The Commissioners appointed to make a geological survey of the State, of which Hon. Andrew K. Hay, of Camden county, is President, held a meeting a day or two since, at which it was stated that the whole work of the survey would be finished before April, 1868, that being the limit fixed for its completion by the terms of the act. The work is one of great importance to the State, but more especially to the several counties, for it will, if successfully and thoroughly made, give a basis for calculating the mineral wealth of each.

DROWNED HIMSELF.—On Friday last a man named Barney Mulholland, an Irishman, about 28 years of age, drowned himself in a pond in a swamp belonging to the estate of Polly Cox, in Westhamton township, Burlington county. His body was soon afterwards discovered.

NO HOUSES TO LET.—Houses are so scarce in Camden that many of our prominent citizens have gone to Philadelphia to live.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—*L'Africaine*, with its choruses made grander, of course filled the house. The matinee had already crowded the house a few hours before to hear the pet tenor, Habelmann. His reception was enthusiastic, although, or perhaps because, most of the audience were ladies. He is in admirable voice, and the renowned "Robin Adair" was of course encored. The opera was all through exceedingly well sung. It was quite tantalizing to hear but so little of Hermanns, but we hope, and we have a presentiment, that we shall have a short season of German opera.

This evening Bellini's opera of *I Puritani* will be produced. Vicenzo Bellini has written three of the most popular, impressive and oft-repeated operas of the century, *La Somnambula*, *Norma*, and the *Puritani*. His other operas *La Straniera*, *Il Pirata*, and *Beatrice di' Tenda* are little known to the present generation. *I Puritani* was written for a quatuor of artists that is known still in operatic annals as the *Puritani* quartette, Lablache, Tamburini, Rubini and Giulietta Grisi. The opera was produced in Paris at the Italian opera, in the year 1834. At the opening of the season of the next year, in September, 1835, Vicenzo Bellini, in the very height of his glory, expired in the twenty-ninth year of his age, having achieved immortality at an age when few have begun to take a position in life.

I Puritani was played every night, without interruption, for a whole season in Paris after its first production. At Bellini's funeral a lachrymose was sung, without accompaniment, by Rubini, Tranoff, Tamburini, and Lablache on the musical theme of the tenor solo, in *I Puritani*, "Ella e si misera.

This evening we have fine artists, who will, no doubt, do justice to the music. The melodies of this opera are familiar to all. "Von Virgin" and "Qui la voce" for soprano, "A te o cara" for the tenor, and the celebrated liberty duett have attained popularity in all forms. Bellini's music is eminently Italian—melodious, tender, and impassioned—comprehensible to all.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mrs John Wood played "Pocahontas" last night to a fine house. This lady's fine figure and exceedingly lovely face, her grace, her good humor, her splendid wardrobe, all have made her, and deservedly, a most popular actress. Mrs. Wood is a good musician and knows how to sing, but unfortunately her voice, which never was powerful, has deserted her, so that she will have to give up vocal music altogether. Leaving Mrs. Wood out of the question, we must say we have never seen such an absurd and disgraceful performance for a first-class theatre. Mr. Fawcett is lost the moment the orchestra begins, and wanders about in an unmusical fog till it stops. Mr. Walcott has not a vestige of humor, and Mr. Greene (as the Dutchman) was perfectly incompetent to the part.

The getting-up was shabby, especially as all the ballet girls are un-beautiful (not to say ugly), dirtily dressed, and awkward. We scarcely think a star is justified in giving so little of her brilliancy as Mrs. Wood, condemning one for the rest of the evening to the mercies of the stock company, which, with but one or two exceptions, is, at this theatre, nothing but a mass of utilities.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*Lost in London* will be given for the last time this evening at this theatre. On Friday, for Mrs. Drew's benefit, *The Needful*, a comedy very successful in New York, will be given.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*The Phantom* and *The Sleeping Beauty* will be given in delightful contrast every evening this week.

"THE EVENING PROGRAMME."—We are pleased to learn from the subjoined that the little evening paper called *The Programme*, served every night at our places of amusement, has proved so satisfactory to the theatrical managers that they have renewed their contracts with the proprietor:—

PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1865.—To H. R. Heller.—Dear Sir:—We, the managers of the Philadelphia theatres, take this opportunity to express our satisfaction with the perfect and punctual manner in which *The Evening Programme* has been delivered to us, and in view of your arrangements we agree to take *The Evening Programme* as the bill of performance in use in our theatres for the ensuing year.

LOUISA DREW,
JOSEPH D. MURPHY,
New Arch Street Theatre.
GROVER & SINN,
New Chesnut Street Theatre.
THOMAS J. HEMPHILL,
Walnut Street Theatre.

HON. S. S. COX.—This evening the Hon. S. S. Cox, late member of Congress from Ohio, and leader of the Democratic side of the House, will deliver his lecture on "Irish Wit and Humor." Whatever difference there may exist in regard to the political views of Mr. Cox, no one can question his inimitable flow of wit. His great speech in the House relative to the battle of Bull Run was a fair sample of the talent he possesses. So humorous and ridiculous was it that a challenge from Senator Wade was the result. His lecture to-night is his best, it having been everywhere greeted with the utmost enthusiasm. We advise all to attend, as there can be no question but that a most pleasant evening's entertainment will be offered at the Musical Fund to-night.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—To the Editor of THE TELEGRAPH:—Please permit me to acknowledge the receipt of the following additional contributions for the relief of destitute soldiers' families:—

J. F. M. & Co., Philadelphia	$10·00
W. A. Rhodes, Philadelphia	50 00
W. A. B., special, Philadelphia	5·00
R. W. H., special	5·00
S. A. P., Philadelphia	5·00
M. L. S., Germantown	5 00
A Soldier's Friend	1·00
Anonymous	2 00
Anonymous	2 00
H. S. S., Philadelphia	5·00
Mrs. C. B. A., Germantown	10 00
Mrs. E. L. B. W., Germantown	10·00
A Presbyterian, Port Kennedy	5·00
(r. W. P., Lewisburg, Pa	5 00
S. W. S., G. McC., and A. F. H., Newcastle, Del	3 00
Anonymous, Philadelphia	5·00
A Lady	5 00
A Friend	2 50
Mrs. M., "for poor little Willie"	5 00
C. M. D., Philadelphia	15·00
Mrs. Ellie G	10 00
F	1 00
Y. A. R	5·00
Four Little Girls, "for little Willie"	2 00
J. T. L., Philadelphia	10 00
T. M. R., Philadelphia	5·00
W. C. T., Germantown	10·00
I. O. S., Philadelphia	1 00
A Friend	1 25
Cash	50 00
M. D. W., Philadelphia, "for coal"	50 00
E. C. P., Philadelphia	10 00
J. T. C., Philadelphia	5 00
E. M. F., Philadelphia	10·00
"For the Poor," Philadelphia, cash	1·00
Cash	10 00
Mrs. Wetherill	20 00
For the Poor, L. T	2 00
"Kate," widows and orphans	10 00
S. J., a mite to help some poor soldier's widow and orphans	5 00
T. S. H., Philadelphia	20·00
"Emily"	20 00
J. D., White Horse, Chester co	1 00
C. F., Philadelphia	3·00
H. G., Philadelphia	1·00
Mrs. B., Philadelphia	5·00
E. B. O., Philadelphia	2·00
J. A. J., Philadelphia	10·00
X. Y., Philadelphia	10 00
M. A. S., Germantown	5·00
Mac, Philadelphia	20 00
C. T., York, Pa., special	5·00
"Friend to the poor," "For the Soldier's wife"	2·00
Mrs. E. K. D., New Kingston, Pa	5·00
"Drama," Philadelphia	2 00
"Little Lizzie's monthly mission contribution"	1 00
E. S. C. and F. W. T., Philadelphia	20 00
C. T., Philadelphia	5 00
A. J. L., "Little boy's Birthday Present"	1 00
From proceeds of a Fair given by Miss Mary Landell, No. 1642 Green street	47 50
Mrs. W. S. V., Philadelphia	5·00
J. H. B., Philadelphia	5 00
Editor of "Presbyterian"	31·00
Mrs. E. A. E., "from Charlie who is in heaven"	1 20
J. B. P., Doylestown (special)	2·00
Sabbath-school class, per Mrs. I	1 00
G. W., Oxford, Pa	1 00
William H. B. (special), Philadelphia	1 00
J. S. H. (special)	20·00
"Amy," Philadelphia	2 50
"Samuel," Kaneocas (special)	5·00
Anonymous, Philadelphia	1·00
George B. C., Philadelphia	10 00
E. A. R	3 00
Mc—, "for the destitute"	10 00
Anonymous, Philadelphia	2 00
Mrs. A. P. W., Philadelphia	5·00
Mrs. W. P. K., Philadelphia	5·00
Anonymous	2·00

Other contributions acknowledged next week.

CLOTHING AND FOOD.

Anonymous, one bundle.
Mrs. E. D., one bundle.
The Misses F. Olney, Penna., a large pound-cake, candies, toys, etc., for New Year gifts for soldiers' children.
Anonymous, one bundle.
The 100 yards of alpaca, Lincoln's mourning, acknowledged from N. S. in the papers of the 5th inst., should have been from U. S.
I. A. R., one bundle.
Miss P., one bundle.
I. O. S., six pairs of shoes.
Mrs. A. H. T., one bundle.
Mrs. G., one bundle.
Mrs. W., one bundle.
Mrs. K., one bundle.
Anonymous, 100 pounds crackers.
Mrs A. P. W., one bundle.
Mrs. S. L., one bundle.
Mrs. G. K., one bundle.
Mrs. G. K., roll of carpet.
Mrs. T., groceries, etc.
Mrs. Samuel L. F., one bundle.

Mrs. CITY PASTOR.

Thanks—a thousand thanks, in the name of our soldiers' widows and orphans, for your kind and liberal contributions. Oh! how many homes have been warmed; how many hearts made glad; how many fed; how many clothed! Still keep the streams of benevolence flowing, and we shall turn them into those homes to gladden and bless those whose husbands and fathers fought and died for us.

Send contributions to William McElwee, "City Pastor," No. 1341 Lombard street, Philadelphia. Yours, thankfully,

January 9, 1866. CITY PASTOR.

ACCIDENT TO SKATERS.—A couple of lads while skating on a brick-yard pond in the lower section of the city yesterday afternoon broke through the ice, and got a good ducking before they could be extricated.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The following subscriptions for charitable purposes have been received at this office. The almoners of the respective institutions are earnestly requested to call and receipt for the money:—

City Pastor—"Myself," $25.
Home for Little Wanderers, $20.
"B. F. R.," $5.
"Christian," $5.
"S. B. E.," $10.
South Street—"G. M. H.," $5.
"M. C." $5.
"H.," Germantown, $5.
"R. H. Campbell," $20.

FRANKLIN SILVER MINING COMPANY.—This Company, recently organized in this city, has possession of some of the richest silver-bearing ledges in Nevada. The property is located near Austin, the capital of the State, and the centre of the mining region. Expert engineers have decided that the veins owned by them are of undoubted richness, having already yielded two hundred and fifteen dollars per ton, with the rudest methods of production. This is only the beginning of the development of the great West, as the mines yet to be discovered must be richer than those that are now being worked.

THE RECENT CASE OF WIFE BEATING IN THE FIFTEENTH WARD.—This morning Mrs. Jacob Weaver, who was brutally beaten by her husband, was still in a critical condition. Mrs. Weaver is in a delirious state, and Lieutenant Loveaire has detailed two police officers to watch over the poor woman and see that she suffers for nothing. The brutal husband is still in prison.

"MORAL INSANITY."—

Now, they have a custom funny,
When a chap steals lots of money,
To say that greenbacks on the brain
Have made him "morally insane,"
Worthy of less blame than pity;—
Old-time folks were not so witty!

But, true insanity 'twill show
If any man neglects to go
Where cheapness, beauty, strength, and all,
Join in the suits of Tower Hall.

GENTS', YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

Prices greatly reduced to suit the times. Goods sold at lower prices than for several years.

THE STAR BALLAD.—

The winds are now moaning around us,
The rain is now beating the door,
But the rays of our old cabin fire
Are dancing on ceiling and floor;
Then while we are housed up together,
From near ones and dear ones afar,
Let us fill up our glasses with *water*,
And sing of the "beautiful STAR."

Chorus.

Then here's to the Star, and the beautiful Star,
Of which people have volumes to say,
Where we joyfully went to save fifteen per cent.
In the clothes we are wearing to-day.

Old comrades, how well I remember
The praise that our dress won of all,
In street, in church, or theatre,
At parties, Cape May, or the ball,
How the landlord and hatter would trust us,
And ladies would rate us at par;
Then join in a good hearty chorus,
And honor the beautiful STAR.

Chorus.

Then here's to the Star and the radiant Star,
Where the men and the *measures* are prime;
Where the folks in despair go for something to wear,
That will bear all the havoc of time.

And let us recall the attention
Of all in this beautiful place,
There's honor and genial humor
Imprinted on every face,
Then there are the men of distinction,
Who come from near and afar;
How often I've seen them returning
In *suits* from the radiant STAR.

Chorus.

Then here's to the Star and the glorious Star,
609 is the stand;
'Tis the darling of all, the great and the small,
And the pride of our own native land.

All competition now pales before the brilliant rays of the STAR. *As a large portion of our immense stock was slightly damaged by water on the occasion of the late destructive fire, we are closing out our stock* REGARDLESS OF COST.

STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
LOW PRICES AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,
No 609 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH.
OPEN EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK UNTIL 8 O'CLOCK.

MACHINERY PERFECTED.—In all the wide range of human inventions the genius of man has never been more usefully called into operation than in bringing to perfection a durable, cheap, efficient, and simple Sewing Machine. Applying these essential qualities of a good Sewing Machine to the Florence, sold at No. 620 Chesnut street, we consider that its projectors have a perfect right to claim for it, in the highest degree, simplicity with durability, and the further quality of doing a greater range of work than any other competitor, whilst it can be easily understood by all. Besides embodying all the advantages of other machines, the Florence possesses many improvements over any and all of them—such as making four different kinds of stitches, a self-adjusting tension adapted to all kinds of work, never failing to give the amount of tension always in exact proportion to the size of the bobbin, the peculiar method of taking up the slack thread, the excellent and exclusive feature of adjusting the length of the stitch, and the direction of the same, denominated the *reversible feed-motion*, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb-screw, to have the work run either to the right or left, to stay any part of the seam or fasten the ends of seams without turning the fabric. A careful examination of the construction and working of the Florence Machine will convince any one of its superiority, and we would advise our readers who are desirous of buying a gift that will be most acceptable to the wife, daughter, and friend, to buy a Florence Sewing Machine—a gift of beauty and utility that will last a lifetime. Every machine sold is warranted to give satisfaction, and instructions given without charge. Call early to secure prompt delivery, as the Company are now behind their orders.

THE COLD WEATHER.—Good blazing fires and red hot cylinders have been in requisition for the past few days. To keep up good fires good coal is imperatively necessary. To get good coal, visit Alter's coal yard, at No 957 N. Ninth street, below Girard avenue. You there get the best article in the market, well screened and free from slate. Large nut at $8, and stove and heater size $9 per ton. Orders may be left at the branch office, Sixth and Spring Garden.

WET GOODS.—An immense stock of Ready-made Clothing, slightly damaged by water, on the occasion of the late destructive fire, is now being sold at a great sacrifice, at the Great Star Clothing Emporium.

No 609 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH,
PERRY & Co.

WE INVITE the attention of the public to the advertisement of B. Hunter, Esq., No. 36 N. Ninth street, who has a superior stock of Cloaks for sale.

CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s First-class, Ready-made Clothing, under the Continental.

COUPONS due January 1, Gold and Silver, wanted; 5-20s and 7-30s bought and sold by

DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 South Third Street.

CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s First class, Ready-made Clothing, under the Continental.

PRICES REDUCED.—Photographs of all styles executed in superior manner; of rare accuracy; artistic and finely finished. Go early. S. F. Remer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s First class, Ready-made Clothing, under the Continental.

"PHARAOH'S SERPENTS."—A Scientific Miracle! Astonishing everybody! Amusement for all. Bower's Laboratory, Sixth and Vine streets; 50 cents; Mail, 55 cents.

CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s First-class, Ready-made Clothing, under the Continental.

TRUSSES, BRACES, and Mechanical Remedies adjusted with professional skill by C. H. Needles, corner of Twelfth and Race streets. Ladies' entrance on Twelfth street, first door below Race.

CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s First class, Ready-made Clothing, under the Continental.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—Boys', girls', infants', and Misses' Clothing, in endless variety, at M. Shoemaker & Co.'s, Nos. 4 and 6 N. Eighth street.

CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s First-class, Ready-made Clothing, under the Continental.

DRS. HUNTER & RAMSAY were the Founders of the Inhalation System of Practice in this country, and have now opened a permanent office in this city at No. 1518 Chesnut street, where they can be consulted, either personally or by letter, upon all affections of the Throat, Lungs, and Heart. By reducing medicines to the form of Medicated Vapor, they act *locally* and *directly* upon *all* diseases connected with these organs, and thus both soothe and heal the inflamed and ulcerated membrane. Thousands of cases can testify to the efficacy of this treatment.

CONSULTATION AND ADVICE FREE.

Note.—Letters on Consumption and its Cognates will appear in Saturday's "TELEGRAPH."

I. E. WALRAVEN,
Masonic Hall.

Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,

I. E. WALRAVEN,
No. 719 Chesnut street,

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

CUMMINGS—WHITEMAN.—By Rev. A. Manship, at No. 861 N. Broad street, on the 1st day of December last, Mr. THEODORE S. CUMMINGS to Miss AMANDA WHITEMAN, both of this city.

DOUGHERTY—COULTER.—On the 4th instant, by Rev. J. B. McCorkell, Mr. WILLIAM DOUGHERTY and Miss MARY COULTER, both of this city.

DIED.

BRODERICK.—On the 10th instant, JOHN BRODERICK, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2012 Market street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Cathedral Cemetery.

DINGEE.—On the 10th instant, IDA MOORE, daughter of Catharine and the late Edmund Dingee, in the 6th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 934 N. Seventh street, on Saturday afternoon, the 13th instant, at 2 o'clock.

GEISLER.—On the 8th instant, SARAH H. GEISLER, wife of Henry C. Geisler, in the 37th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, Front street, below Norris, on Sunday afternoon, the 14th instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

SHEARER.—On the 9th instant, Mr. RICHARD T. SHEARER, son of Mrs. Catharine Boyer, aged 28 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Journeyman Coopers' Union, Weccacoe Fire Company, and United Association, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his mother's residence, No. 118 Wharton street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer Church Ground.

PATENT WOOD SAWS HAVING FRAMES, in one piece, with an arched top, are thus kept always strained by their elasticity, and are firmer in the thrust than the usual kinds. For sale, with others of the regular kinds, by TRUMAN & SHAW, No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PHEW! H-H-HOW I SH-SH-IVER!! WELL, get a Door Spring from TRUMAN & SHAW, No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THOSE FOND OF SKATING MAY FIND fine Steel Skates, Beautiful Clipper Skates, Ladies' Plush-lined Skates, Boys' and Girls' low priced Skates, Skate Straps, Heel Plates, Skaters' Gimlets. Skates sharpened at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THEO. H. M'CALLA,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
No. 804 CHESNUT STREET. 12th

SKATING PARKS.

AURORA BOREALIS,
AURORA BOREALIS,
AURORA BOREALIS,
AURORA BOREALIS,
OR
NORTHERN LIGHTS,
NORTHERN LIGHTS,
NORTHERN LIGHTS,
NORTHERN LIGHTS,
FRIDAY NIGHT,
FRIDAY NIGHT,
FRIDAY NIGHT,
FRIDAY NIGHT,
CAMPBELL'S
CAMPBELL'S
CAMPBELL'S
UNION SKATING PARK,
UNION SKATING PARK,
UNION SKATING PARK,
FOURTH AND DIAMOND,
FOURTH AND DIAMOND,
FOURTH AND DIAMOND,
NOVELTY OF THE SEASON,
NOVELTY OF THE SEASON,
NOVELTY OF THE SEASON.
1 10 2t

SKATING! SKATING! SKATING!
GOOD, GLIB, GLASSY, GLORIOUS SKATING.
SUPERB EXCELLENT SKATING
INDESCRIBABLY SPLENDID SKATING.
UNPRECEDENTEDLY SUPERIOR SKATING,
AT UNION PARK,
AT UNION PARK
FOURTH AND DIAMOND STREETS.
FOURTH AND DIAMOND STREETS.
Elegant Brass Band in attendance.
Fine Brass Band in attendance.
This Afternoon. This Afternoon.
Illuminated this Evening. Illuminated this Evening.

ATHLETICS ON SKATES! ATHLETICS ON SKATES!
BASE BALL MATCH ON SKATES!
BASE BALL MATCH ON SKATES!
ATHLETIC vs. HAMILTON FIRST
ON THE ICY FIELD!
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY AFTERNOON,
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY AFTERNOON,
AT UNION PARK, FOURTH AND DIAMOND.
AT UNION PARK, FOURTH AND DIAMOND.
Accommodations for 6000 persons. Elegant Band of Music in attendance. 1 10 2t

SKATING—SKATING.

PHILADELPHIA
SKATING PARK,
THIRTY-FIRST AND WALNUT STREETS.
ICE SPLENDID.
Open till 10 o'clock, and Brilliantly Illuminated.
Washington Band Afternoon and Evening.
SKATES TO HIRE.
Single Admission Tickets sold at Entrance.
Take Market street cars to Thirty-first street. Good Plank Walk to Park.
A select and large party on the Park nightly.
A display of FIREWORKS THIS EVENING. 1t*

SKATING! SKATING!! SKATING!!!
SKATING.
SKATING,
CENTRAL SKATING PARK,
FIFTEENTH and WALLACE streets.
SPLENDID SKATING TO-DAY.
SPLENDID SKATING TO-DAY.
The Central Park Band will be in attendance afternoon and evening. The Central Park is the only Park brilliantly illuminated by GAS LIGHT. 1 9

SUPERB SKATING,
ICE NEVER BETTER!
NATIONAL SKATING PARK,
TWENTY-FIRST Street and COLUMBIA Avenue.
MUSIC THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
SINGLE ADMISSION 25 CENTS. 1t*

36 NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY! 36
OPERA CLOAKS!
OPERA SACKS!
The entire stock of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WINTER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS selling off at a Great Sacrifice!
No. 36 N. NINTH STREET.
1 11 6t B. HUNTER, Agent.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA, Acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty.* QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 1 6 6t*

FINANCIAL.

REMOVAL
TO
NEW OFFICE.

On MONDAY, 8th inst., we shall remove from our temporary Office, No. 306 CHESNUT Street, to our old location,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

With greatly enlarged facilities for the

PURCHASE AND SALE
OF
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES,

And the transaction of a general Banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.
Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—FROM THIS date, HENRY D. COOKE, HARRIS C. FAHNESTOCK, PITT COOKE, JOHN W. SEXTON, and GEORGE C. THOMAS are partners with us in the Firm of JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia.

JAY COOKE,
WM. G. MOORHEAD.
Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6

WE THIS DAY ESTABLISH A
BRANCH BANKING HOUSE
AT No. 3 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866. 1 2rp

INSTRUCTION.

THE QUAKER CITY
BUSINESS COLLEGE
N. E. CORNER TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS

This Institution ranks superior to any Commercial School in the United States, being a regularly INCORPORATED COLLEGE, and the only one of the kind authorized by law to confer DEGREES OF MERIT. DIPLOMAS are awarded to graduates under the Corporate Seal, and are intended to be the very highest recommendation to positions of honor and profit in the commercial world.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION EMBRACES BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP, BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE, COMMERCIAL LAW, LECTURES ON BUSINESS AFFAIRS, COMMERCIAL CUSTOMS, FORMS, etc., etc., etc., with their practical application, in all their details in the various departments of trade and commerce. Also, ALGEBRA, and the HIGHER MATHEMATICS, PHONOGRAPHY, THE ART OF DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY, ENGINEERING, SURVEYING, NAVIGATION, and TELEGRAPHING, constituting the most complete and comprehensive course ever adopted in any commercial institution.

TELEGRAPHING.

The arrangements for Telegraphing are far in advance of anything of

CHESS GOSSIP.

One of the reputed origins of chess is that it was expressly invented for the purpose of teaching a youthful despot that a king, after all, although of course the most important personage in the realm, is still able to effect little or nothing without the assistance and support of his subjects. The Indian sage who thus undertook the duties of reformer of royalty and professor of chess, improved the occasion both to convey other truths and render access to the presence easier.

If chess at the outset served as a lesson and also as an opportunity of communication between great personages and those below them, it has subsequently not less frequently answered the same purposes of introduction. When noble Ebbeson went to Bohemia to seek a wife for his master, King Valdemar, of Denmark, they dressed the Princess in blue silk, and led her into the great hall. They then brought the chess-board and the table of massive gold, that the noble Ebbeson might play with the Princess and converse with her alone. At the third move they were agreed; noble Ebbeson had won a good wife for his King.

Ferdinand and Miranda's game, in the *Tempest*, had much the same sort of character, with the pleasant difference, however, of love making in person instead of by proxy:—

Miranda. Sweet lord, you play me false.
Ferdinand. No, my dearest love,
I would not for the world.
Miranda. Yes, for a score of kingdoms you should wrangle,
And I would call it fair play.

A similar desire for *semi-official tete-a-tetes* with gentlemen attached to her Court might be one reason of our Queen Elizabeth's fondness for chess. She even dirled by means of chessmen: as when she sent Sir Charles Blount, afterwards Duke of Devonshire, a golden chessman, and that the queen, which he wore with a red favor, and which caused the Earl of Essex to remark, with affected contempt, "I perceive now that every tool will have his favor." The consequence was that Sir Charles challenged him. They fought in Marybone Park, where Essex was disarmed and wounded in the thigh.

In Western Europe the game of chess is played by two adversaries only, and never, like dominoes, cribbage, and some other games, by one against one or by two partners against two, at pleasure. But the Russians have a chessboard for four players at once, who play two against two. The men for this chessboard are also more numerous than ours.

Chess is supposed to be an imitation of war. Phrenologists tell us that the faculty denoted by the organ of Locality gives what is called *coup d'œil*, and judgment of the capabilities of ground. It is necessary to the military draughtsman, and is of great importance to a general. Dr. Gall mentions that he had observed the organ large in distinguished chess-players; and he conceived their talent to consist in the faculty of clearly mastering a great number of possible positions of the men.

The squares of the chessboard, amounting to sixty-four, constitute a very remarkable number. It is not divisible, in any way, by any odd numbers, but is divisible by multiples of two, and by two itself, until unity is reached at last. It is both a square number and a cube number; it is also both the square of a cube number, and the cube of a square number. For it is the cube of four, which is the square of two; and it is the square of eight, which is the cube of two; twice two are four, and twice four are eight, and four times four are sixteen, and four times sixteen, sixty-four.

Chess has been played on a regal scale, with living men, in appropriate costume, on a natural fighting-ground—a lawn converted into a chessboard by paring the grass for the squares of white, or on a floor prepared for the purpose. Don Juan, of Austria, used one of the halls in his palace as a chessboard, the different squares being represented by pavements of black and white marble, while disguised soldiers acted as the men.

At chess each player has sixteen men, occupying at the outset the two rows of squares nearest to each player, and consequently leaving the four intermediate rows (consisting altogether of thirty-two squares) vacant and open for the conflict. The chessmen are of two classes. Eight pawns, *pions*, pioneers, or common soldiers, alike in form, occupy the second row from the player; while eight principal pieces, of different name, shape, and power, are ranged behind them. The positions of the pieces on the board are noteworthy, because they are not exactly the same for both players. It makes some difference, in the earliest moves, whether you are in the habit of playing black or white.

The chessboard is placed between the players in such a way that each has a white corner square to his right. The castles occupy the corner squares. The name and signification of the castle have curiously varied. In the middle ages it was *rokh*, from the name of the fabulous Arab bird which fetched Sinbad the sailor his diamonds. The Italians converted this into *rocca*, signifying also a rock, or a fortress, whence the French naturally called it a *tour*. But the operation known as "castling," in which the rokh passes over the king, is evidently a much more appropriate act to be performed by a bird than by a fortress. On the Chinese chessboard the castles are called *tche*, or chariots of war. The Icelanders replace the castles by little captains, which the schoolboys name centurions. They have swords by their sides, and their cheeks are swollen, as if they blew in the horn which they hold in both hands. The castle moves perpendicularly and horizontally, up or down, to the right or to the left. Its value is estimated as equal to five pawns. Next to the castles, on the same row, stand the two knights, and after them, in the same way, the two bishops.

Of all the pieces on the chessboard the knight is the only one whose movements have never been modified; they are also the most singular and original, resembling those of none of the others. He goes from his own square to the second from him of an opposite color, passing the square directly before, behind, or on either side of him, to the one diagonally situated either to the right or the left of it. In doing this, he only is at liberty to leap over either his own pieces or his adversary's. The sole condition requisite is that the square to which he moves be vacant or occupied by an enemy's piece.

The peculiarity of the knight's move has given rise to a curious problem, whose origin is lost in that convenient hiding place, the night of ages. The knight's problem consists in making him move to every one of the squares of the chessboard without alighting on the same square twice. Two thousand years ago the Brahmins had a way of doing it, which they seem to have kept a secret known only to their own caste, transmitting it from generation to generation. Modern travellers in the Indian Peninsula have seen the feat performed by priests, who refused to communicate the clue to their method. About the middle of the last century the question attracted the attention of the learned; and in 1759 the Berlin Academy of Sciences offered a prize of £160 for the best treatise on the subject.

Since that date many have been the solutions given, some even overcoming an increase of the original difficulty; thus the Abbe Durand and one Solvyns, or Slvvons, made the knight start from any indicated square, to finish on any other indicated square of the opposite color to the first. The latter author demonstrated mathematically that there exist 20,160 different ways of resolving the knight's problem. Troupenas made the knight traverse the chessboard in two series of moves; the first series completely overrunning the thirty-two lower squares; the second series the thirty-two upper ones. Morever, at the sixty-fourth square the knight is exactly within a move of the first. Van der Monde also gave a solution with a like termination.

We give three clues to this chequered labyrinth, in order somewhat to satisfy our readers' curiosity. In the first, the knight starts from the square numbered 1, then to 2, then to 3, and so on, till he arrives at 64, the square contiguous to that from which he set out on his travels:—

42	59	44	9	40	21	46	7
61	10	41	58	45	8	39	20
12	43	60	55	22	57	6	47
53	62	11	30	25	28	19	38
32	13	54	27	56	23	48	5
63	52	31	24	29	26	37	18
14	33	2	51	16	35	4	49
1	64	15	34	3	50	17	36

In the second, Moivre's, he pursues a different course, finishing on a square remote from his starting point:—

34	49	22	11	36	39	24	1
21	10	35	50	23	12	37	40
48	33	62	57	38	25	2	13
9	20	51	54	63	60	41	26
32	47	58	61	55	53	14	3
19	8	55	52	59	64	27	42
46	31	6	17	44	29	4	15
7	18	45	30	5	16	43	28

It is evident that both these solutions can be commenced from any one of the four corner squares of the chessboard.

The third, and the most ingenious, was published by Euler, the celebrated mathematician, in 1766. It is performed as follows:—

42	57	44	9	40	21	46	7
58	10	41	56	45	8	39	20
12	43	56	61	22	59	6	47
63	54	11	30	25	28	19	38
32	13	62	27	60	23	48	5
53	64	31	24	29	26	37	18
14	33	2	51	16	35	4	49
1	52	15	34	3	50	17	36

This set of moves has the signal merit of returning on itself, or being endless. At square 64 the knight is within a move of square 1. With the route well impressed on your memory, you may make the knight start from any indicated square on the chessboard. Suppose square 28 to be fixed on; you have only to move to square 29, and so on till square 27 be reached, when the board will have been completely traversed.

The piece which we call bishop is named by the French *fou*, meaning thereby not "madman," but fool, jester, or buffoon, as appears, amongst other proofs, from a chess masquerade danced before Henry IV, in 1607.

"The order thereof was this:—Two men, masked, spread a great cloth chessboard, whose squares were red and white, each about a foot and a half in width.

"After that the violins sounded, and two dressed in Spanish costume, each with a long wand in their hand, entered dancing a *balet* of a grave measure, and then placed themselves each on a camp-stool on opposite sides of the hall. When they were seated, to another *air de balet* entered the eight carnation-colored pawns. They were little children, who danced very prettily, and who performed amongst themselves a *balet* of sundry and diverse figures. At the last figure each took rank on his square. The eight white pawns had also their own proper *balet*, differing in airs, steps, and figures. These took their places straight in front of the others. The four rocs made their entry, and, after several figures, stationed themselves behind the pawns, each on his proper square. In like manner the knights danced their entry, and ranged themselves in their places. Also the fools, armed with baubles and bucklers in hand, with a certain form of combats and different figures, betook themselves into their squares."

The Abbe Romain, in his poem on chess, says:—

"Au jeu d'echecs tous les peuples ont mis
Les animaux communs dans leur pays:
L'Arabe y amet le leger dromadaire.
Et l'Indien l'elephant; quant a nous,
Feuple falot, nous y mettons des fous."

"Among their chessmen, nations have put the animals common in their country. The Arab takes the light dromedary, and the Indian the elephant; as for us, a comical people, we employ fools."

Vida, in his Latin poem, "Scacchia ludus," which has been greatly admired, calls the bishops *sagittiferi juvenes*, archers, a title very suitable to their diagonal movements. Among Charlemagne's chessmen, preserved in the Abbey of St. Denis, the bishop was represented as about to let an arrow fly.

Turkish and Arabian chessmen, in obedience to religious scruples, never imitate the forms of men or animals. The Abbe Toderini saw a set made of oriental agate, enriched with gold. In Persia he found a greater tolerance of graven images on chessboards. An elephant (our castle) had two men on his back; and the king was enshrined, as it were, in an elaborate kiosk, belvedere, or bower.—*London Society.*

Observations Upon Wine.

From a readable article in the Cincinnati *Commercial* on wine, we extract:—The precise origin of the Catawba grape is not known, although it is supposed to derive its name from the Catawba river, in North Carolina. It was first brought prominently into notice about forty years since, by Major John Adlum, a well-known American wine-grower, who found it in the garden of a German, near Washington, D. C. The most celebrated grape now grown in North Carolina is not the Catawba, but the Scuppernong. The yield of this variety is prodigious, and it is said that 2000 to 3000 gallons of wine per acre have been made from it. This sounds rather apocryphal, when it is considered that the average yield of the vineyards of France (the most prolific wine country in the world) does not exceed 200 gallons per acre—that, in this vicinity, it is an uncommonly fine vineyard which yields 300 gallons of Catawba wine to the acre. Dr. Mosher gives Buncombe county, North Carolina, as the origin of our Catawba; but we never supposed anything half so good could have come from Buncombe, which we should rather credit with such stories as the above about the yield of the Scuppernong.

There are over one hundred varieties of American grapes, the most of which are of little value for cultivation. The kinds chiefly grown in the West are the Catawba, Cape, Isabella, Herbemont, and Missouri, the former being by far the most valuable and successful, and, in fact, the only one grown on a large scale for wine. Our wine is quite distinct in character from any of European origin, having a peculiar musky flavor, which is displeasing to many when first tasted, though preferred by some, and, after long use, relished by most wine-drinkers. The California red wines have become, of late years, somewhat noted, but they are, in character, less pure and wholesome than the wines of Ohio. The American wines are none of them rich in alcohol, containing, in fact, the smallest percentage of spirit of any wine in the world. The following table now shows the relative percentage of alcohol in some of the principal wines in use:—

	Per cent. of Alcohol
Port Wine	23
Madeira	22
Sherry	20
Burgundy	20
Claret	13
Catawba	9 to 11

The white Rhine wines, however, must be excepted from the above statement, as they contain from eight to ten per cent. of alcohol.

—A young man named Julius Merritt, of Cambria, Michigan, accidentally shot himself on Friday night, while blowing into the muzzle of his gun. The charge passed into his mouth and out of the back of his head, killing him instantly. Mr. Trink, a neighbor, aged about sixty years, who was sent for to come to Merritt's, was so overcome by the occurrence that he dropped dead at the gate just before he reached the scene of the accident.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
December 26, 1865.

Sealed Proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the balance of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1866, will be received at this bureau until 10 o'clock A. M., 23d January, 1866.

These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for Steamers," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 6000 tons, of 2240 pounds.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects, for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers, clean, of uniform quality, selected free from impurities, unmixed, of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory, and be subject to such inspection as to quality and quantity as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector or inspectors to be appointed by the bureau, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels, at such place in the port of New York as may be designated by the Bureau, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Bureau, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo; furnishing, if demanded, not less than 1000 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, of the proper quality, and at the proper time and place, the Bureau will reserve in the contractor the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense that which may seem necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charges to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractors will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation, at such time as may be prescribed by the Bureau, with good and sufficient securities, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee; and the Department reserves the right to reject all the offers, if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.

Two or more sureties each in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid, except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent. or other amount that may be due upon each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Bureau, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within ten days after the warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in the delivery of the coal—in the quantity or the quality, and at the place and time directed by the Bureau—then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and, as early as practicable, a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee, and certificate is herewith given:—

FORM OF OFFER.

I (or we), of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamers' use, at ——, at the rate of —— per ton of 2240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 26th day of December, 1865, from the Navy Department, and hereunto appended.

Should my (our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificates.

(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned residents of ——, in the State of ——, and of ——, in the State of ——, here by jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 26th December, 1865, hereto appended, and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——, and that which may be accepted.

Witness, (Signed), C. D.
(Place) E. F.
(Date)

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors, —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signed), G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. 12 26 tu4t

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, January 9, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, January 13, 1866, for the delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover street wharf, Philadelphia, properly packed and ready for transportation the following described Quartermaster's Stores, viz.:—

100 Paint Brushes, from 4 to 6 O. best Clinton's,
25 Varnish Brushes, assorted, best Clinton's.
25 Coal Oil Lamps, No. 2, best, for office desks.
100 Lamp Chimneys, coal oil, No. 2.
100 do. do. do., No. 2½.
10 dozen Lamp Wicks, do., 1½ inch wide.
10 gross Wicks, Nos. 1 and 2.
3 gross Wicks, 1 inch wide.
1,310 pounds Manilla Rope, 1 inch wide, for Wagon Covers.
2 dozen Chamois Skins.
50 barrels Coal Oil, in very best barrels.
10 barrels Sperm Oil, in very best barrels.
5 gallons Castor Oil.
10,000 pounds White Lead, in oil, Lewis', in 25, 50, and 100-pound kegs.
2,500 pounds Putty, in 200-pound kegs.
1,000 pounds Venetian Red, in oil, in 3, 5, and 10-pound cans.
400 pounds Chrome Yellow, in oil, in 3, 5, and 10-pound cans.
300 pounds Patent Dryer, in oil, in 3, 5, and 10-pound cans.
5 barrels Spirits of Turpentine in tight and best barrels.
2 pounds Pulverized Pumice Stone.
2 barrels Japan Drying, best Turpentine.
1 gross one-pound Packing Bottles.
½ gross two-pound Packing Bottles.
2 gross Large Bottle Corks,
2 gross Vial Corks.

All of the above-named articles to be of the best quality, and to be subject to inspection.

Samples of the articles bid for must be delivered at the United States Warehouse, HANOVER STREET WHARF, twenty-four hours previous to the opening of the bids.

Bidders will please state the time of delivery of article bid for.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

All proposals to be made out on the regular forms, which will be furnished on application at this office.

By order of
Colonel WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster,
Philadelphia Depot.
HENRY BOWMAN,
1 10 3t Captain and A. Q. M.

NEW MUSIC STORE.—WILLIAM H BONER & CO.,
No. 1102 CHESTNUT Street.
Dealers in American and Foreign Music; Pianos, Melodeons, and Musical Instruments of all kinds; also, a superior quality of Strings constantly on hand. 11 73m

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 6, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, 1866, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with sixty thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil, either Lard or Sperm, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the Government supply vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer, or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, iron-bound, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity each of from fifty to eighty gallons—not to exceed the latter. The Oil may be delivered at Boston or New York, at the option of the bidders.

The place of delivery in each case must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:—

Lot No. 1.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 2d day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 16th day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of June, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of August, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Separate proposals will be received at the same time for 3000 gallons of Colza or Lard Oil, to be delivered as above stipulated, at Detroit, Michigan, on the 1st day of May, 1866.

No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.

No part of the Oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil, and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the Sperm Oil will be employed, viz.:—specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The Lard Oil will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect equal to that of the standard adopted by the Board, of which a sample will be furnished on application to the Light-house Engineer at Boston, Massachusetts.

The casks must be guaged, under the direction and personal supervision of the Inspecting Officer, by a custom house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the Oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit, by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly, written out in full, the kind of oil offered, whether Sperm, Lard, or Colza, the rate per gallon, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States district judge, attorney, navy agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for oil for Light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.
1 11 25t ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
December 19, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west; and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the state of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November inclusive, of the year 1866.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:—

On Route No. 1.....$100,000
" " 2..... 200,000
" " 3..... 60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be equired.

Proposals must be indorsed:—

"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," "2" or "3" " as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866, and they will be required to have a place of business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster General.
J. A. POTTER,
12 22 3t Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESTNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of sale by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, on the premises, S. E. corner of BROAD and WALLACE Streets, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M.:—

35 barrels Smoking Tobacco.
1 Roger Steam Roller.
2 Roger Cutting Machines.
1 Bower Press.
1 Steam Engine and Gauge.
1 Platform Scale
2 lines Shafting and Belting.
1 Dressing Table.
1 Oil Can.
1 Box and Tools.
2 Stoves.
7 Empty Barrels.
3 Empty Half Barrels.
1 barrel pure Yara; 1 bale, 90 pounds.
1 box Liquorice Paste.
1 lot Stems.
1 Vice.
1 Press and Boxes.
1 Drayton Machine.
1 Drying Apparatus (pipes).
1 Coffee Mill.
1 Scale.
5 Sieves.
1 Table.
1 packing Table and contents.
56 half barrels Chewing Tobacco.
25 lbs. Pulverized Liquorice.
9 cases and 4 lbs. Kilbikinick.
124 bbls. Smoking Tobacco.
5 bbls., part full, Stems of Tobacco.
17 bbls. Stem Tobacco.
3 half bbls., part full, Chewing Tobacco.
252 lbs. baled Tobacco.
1 bbl. Shorts
250 lbs. broken Stems.
6 Empty Barrels.
2 cases Stem Smoking.
1 lot Drying Frames and Racks.
1 lot Steam Pipes.
2 Shovels.
1 Fork.
1 Stove.
1 ream large Wrapping Paper.
20 Empty Half Barrels
10,572 lbs. Smoking Tobacco.
1 case Dust or Shorts.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 55 595.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 21 487.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 20 852.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 55,987.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58,401.
1 hhd. Scraps, No 58,277.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 52,252.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 71,579.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58,969.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 53,204.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 76,523.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58,400.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 63,008.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 56,751.
1 hhd. Scraps.
10 hhd. Stems. S R., Nos. 211, 206, 205, 196, 212, 198, 201, 203, 209, 212.
200 pounds Scraps.
200 pounds Stems.
100 Staves
1 Lot Samples.
1 Elevator.
2 Hoisting boxes.
2 Casing boards.
1 Drying apparatus.
79 barrels Smoking Tobacco.
1 Desk, drawers and cases.
1 Pair Scales.
1 Safe.
3 Chairs.
1 Stove.
1 Iron Hat Rack.
1 Letter Press.
321 lbs. Heartsease Smoking Tobacco.
250 lbs. Skating Club do do
277 lbs. Pure Yara do do
1 Steam Boiler
1 Shafting and Belt.
1 Grindstone.
3 Cases Seed Leaf Tobacco, 529, 98, 560.
1 Lot coal—one ton.
1 Horse.
1 Business Wagon.
1 Set Harness.
1 Straw Cutter
2 Buckets, and other small articles

P. C ELLMAKER,
United States Marshal,
Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, January 2, 1866. 1 3wfm6t

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of sale, by the Hon JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at Powell Seiger & Co.'s store, No. 127 N. Front street, at 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 19th day of January, 1866, TWENTY THOUSAND CIGARS, packed in one-tenth boxes.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal for Eastern District of Penna.
Philadelphia, January 3, 1866. 1 4 thstu6t

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET

Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.

$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street, last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607, which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers, and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, it we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours,
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
1 1 No. 629 CHESNUT STREET.

ANOTHER TEST OF HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

THE FIERY ORDEAL PASSED TRIUMPHANTLY

The Herring Safe used in the office of our warehouses, destroyed by the disastrous fire of the night of the 8th instant, was subjected to as intense heat as probably any safe will ever be subjected in any fire—so intense that the brass knobs and mountings of the exterior of same were melted off and the whole surface scaled and blistered as if it had been in a furnace, and yet when opened the contents—books and papers—were found to be entire and uninjured.

This Safe is now on exhibition in our warehouse on Seventh street, with the books and papers still remaining in it just as it was when taken from the ruins. Merchants, Bankers, and others interested in the protection of their books and papers are invited to call and examine it.

J. P. BALTHOLOW,
Agent for Herring's Safes.
1 1 No 588 SEVENTH St., Washington, D. C.

WEATHER STRIPS.

BROWNE'S
METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS
AND
WINDOW BANDS
PREVENT RATTLING OF SASH,

And totally exclude Dust, Noise, and Odor in summer, as well as Cold, Wind, and Rain in winter, from doors and windows of every description, without interfering with their free use at all times.

WARRANTED GOOD FOR FIVE YEARS,

For Circulars, with Price List, References, Etc., address the Metallic Weather Strip Company.

DAVID H. LOSEY, SOLE AGENT,
11 23 thstu2m No. 39 S. FIFTH STREET, Philada.

OWEN HOUSE,
LATE "MARKHAM'S HOTEL,"
ON THE
EUROPEAN PLAN.
ADJOINING WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
12 22 1m THOMAS P JACKS, Proprietor.

J. L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST, SUCCESSOR to Fowler, Wells & Co., gives written and verbal descriptions of character with Charts, daily, at
12 22 stuth 1m No. 25 S. TENTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST., 3 NASSAU ST.,
PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 12

CHARLES HALLOWELL,
STOCK BROKER,
No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,
(ROOM No. 4).

Government, State, and Other Loans and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO 11 GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 12 1 3m

5'20s.
7'30s,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 19 S. THIRD STREET,
Bankers and Brokers.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. 1-10

STOVES RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S
New Patent Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Phlegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
5 4 1y CHARLES WILLIAMS, No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

MERIT ALWAYS ITS OWN REWARD.
An article possessing Merit will always conquer prejudice, abuse, vilification, and aught that envy, hatred, or malice can imp

A REMINISCENCE OF MR. LINCOLN.

His Nomination for the Presidency—His Temperance.

A writer in the Portland *Press* gives the following interesting reminiscence of President Lincoln:—

"When the convention was held in Chicago, which nominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency in 1860, a respectable gentleman of my acquaintance in Massachusetts—not of Mr. Lincoln's party—was induced to take the opportunity in company with several delegates and others interested in the objects of the convention, to go out to Chicago and spend a few days in visiting that section of our country. In a very few minutes after the final balloting was had and Mr. Lincoln was nominated, it happened that a train of cars started upon the Central Railroad, passing through Springfield, the place of Mr. Lincoln's residence, and Mr. R., the gentleman alluded to, took passage in the same. Arriving at Springfield he put up at a public house, and loitering upon the front door steps, had the curiosity to inquire of the landlord where Mr. Lincoln lived. Whilst giving the necessary directions, the landlord suddenly remarked, 'There is Mr. Lincoln now, coming down the sidewalk; that tall, crooked man, loosely walking this way; if you wish to see him you will have an opportunity by putting your self in his track.'

"In a few moments the object of his curiosity reached the point our friend occupied, who, advancing, ventured to accost him thus:—'Is this Mr. Lincoln?' 'That, sir, is my name.' 'My name is R., from Plymouth county, Massachusetts, and learning that you have to-day been made the public property of the United States, I have ventured to introduce myself with a view to a brief acquaintance, hoping you will pardon such a patriotic curiosity in a stranger.' Mr. Lincoln received his salutations with cordiality, told him no apology was necessary for this introduction, and asked him to accompany him to his residence. He had just come from the telegraph office where he had learned the fact of his nomination, and was on his return home when our friend met and accompanied him thither.

"Arriving at Mr. Lincoln's residence he was introduced to Mrs. Lincoln and the two boys, and entered into conversation in relation to the Lincoln family of the old colony—the Hingham General Lincoln of the Revolutionary army and the two Worcester Lincolns, brothers, who were Governors of Massachusetts and Maine at one and the same time. In reply to Mr. R.'s inquiry, whether Mr. Lincoln could trace his ancestry to either of those early families of his own name, Mr. Lincoln, with characteristic facetiousness, replied that he could not say that he ever had an ancestor older than his father, and therefore had it not in his power to trace his genealogy to so patriotic a source as old General Lincoln of the Revolution—though he wished he could. After some further pleasant conversation, chiefly relating to the early history of the Pilgrim Fathers, with which he seemed familiar, Mr. R. desired the privilege of writing a letter to be despatched by the next mail. Mr. Lincoln very promptly and kindly provided him with the necessary means. As he began to write, Mr. Lincoln approached, and tapping him on the shoulder, expressed the hope that he was not a spy who had come thus early to report his faults to the public! 'By no means, sir,' protested Mr. R., 'I am writing home to my wife; who I dare say, will hardly credit the fact that I am writing in your house.' 'Oh, sir,' exclaimed Mr. Lincoln, 'if your wife doubts your word, I will cheerfully endorse it, if you will give me permission;' and taking the pen from Mr. R., he wrote the following words in a clear hand upon the blank page of the letter:—

"'I am happy to say that your husband is at the present time a guest in my house, and in due time I trust you will greet his safe return to the bosom of his family. A. LINCOLN.'

"This gave our friend an excellent autograph of Mr. Lincoln, besides bearing witness to his hospitable and cheerful spirit.

"Whilst thus engaged in pleasant conversation the cars arrived that brought from Chicago the committee of the convention appointed to notify Mr. Lincoln of his nomination. He received them at the door, and conducted them to seats in his parlor. Our friend, who related the interview to us, says that on the reception of his committee Mr. Lincoln appeared somewhat embarrassed, but soon resumed his wonted tranquillity and cheerfulness. At the proper time Governor Morton, of New York, chairman of the committee, arose, and, with becoming dignity, informed Mr. Lincoln that he and his fellows appeared in behalf of the convention now in session at Chicago, to inform him that he had that day been unanimously nominated to the office of President of the United States, and asked his permission to report to that body his acceptance of the nomination. Mr. Lincoln, with becoming modesty, but very handsomely, replied that he felt his insufficiency for the vast responsibilities which must devolve upon that office under the impending circumstances of the times, but if God and his country called for his services in that direction, he should shrink from no duty that might be imposed upon him, and therefore he should not decline the nomination.

"After this ceremony had passed, Mr. Lincoln remarked to the company, that as an appropriate conclusion to an interview so important and interesting as that which had just transpired, he supposed good manners would require that he should treat the committee with something to drink; and opening a door that led into a room in the rear, he called out 'Mary! Mary!' A girl responded to the call, whom Mr. Lincoln spoke a few words to in an undertone; and, closing the door, returned again to converse with his guests. In a few minutes, the maiden entered bearing a large waiter, containing several glass tumblers, and a large pitcher in the midst, and placed it upon the centre table. Mr. Lincoln arose, and gravely addressing the company, said:—'Gentlemen, we must pledge our mutual healths in the most healthy beverage which our God has given to man: it is the only beverage I have ever used or allowed in my family, and I cannot conscientiously depart from it on the present occasion; it is pure Adam's ale from the spring,' and taking a tumbler, he touched it to his lips, and pledged them his highest respects in a cup of cold water. Of course, all his guests were constrained to admire his consistency, and to join in his example. "Mr. R., when he went to Chicago, had but little political sympathy with the Republican convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln; but when he saw, as he did see for himself, his sturdy adherence to a high moral principle, he returned an admirer of the man, and a zealous advocate of his election."

THE EARS AND EYES.—It has been discovered by experiments that the human ears, however they may be with other animals, do not possess an equal power of hearing. From numerous trials on different individuals, it appears that the highest tones are heard best with the right ear; and no instance has yet been met with in which the hearing was exactly alike on the two sides of the head. This, however, is but a refined demonstration of a peculiarity which has long been popularly known; for who has not heard persons speak of their "best ear?" Still, a practical knowledge of the subject may help in the education of pupils whose ear for music is said to be bad. Perhaps but few persons are aware that there is also a general difference in the sight of the right and the left eye. Some fancy themselves near-sighted, when the only defect is that the two eyes do not focus alike, a defect that may be remedied by artificial means.

WORDS IN USE.—The peasants of England have not more than 300 words in their vocabulary. The ancient sages of Egypt, so far as we know from their hieroglyphic inscriptions, used but 25 words. A well-educated person in England or America seldom uses more than about 3000 or 4000 words in actual conversation. Accurate thinkers and close reasoners, who avoid vague and general expressions, and wait till they find the word that exactly fits their meaning, employ a large stock, and eloquent speakers may rise to a command of 10,000. Shakespeare, who displayed a greater variety of expressions than probably any writer in any language, produced all his plays with about 15,000 words. Milton's works are composed of 8000; and the Old Testament says all that it has to say with 5642 words.

SNOW STORM IN A BALL-ROOM.—A writer in *Once-a-Week* gives a description of a Russian ball at Moscow, during which the scene in the ball-room was enlivened by the strange phenomenon of a snow storm, produced by the sudden lowering of the temperature of the room. The writer thus describes it:—The evening passed pleasantly enough, but toward thes close the heat began to get intolerable, and although the gentlemen did their duty well, it is only fair to say, in fanning the fair ones, and bringing them ices, it became more oppressive. At last a gentleman, braver than the rest (probably his arm ached), threw open the top part of a window, and now happened the phenemenon. A cold gust of wind blew suddenly in through the open window, and the heated air which was congregated in the upper part of the room became suddenly condensed, and descended upon the assembled party in the form of snow flakes. Probably there never was seen so curious a sight in a ballroom. Ladies and gentlemen in ball toilette, in the midst of a dance, and snow-flakes descending; and were it not for the incongruity of the attire, more like a skating party. The snow storm, as may be imagined, was the conversation of the guests for the rest of the evening, and of the inhabitants of the town for the ensuing week.

LITERATURE IN THE SOUTH.—The Atlanta (Ga.) *New Era* says:—"The disposition to read new books, as now displayed in the South, is unexampled. All manner of books are purchased eagerly and read with care. Poetry, which a few years ago would have remained on the shelves of bookstores until cobwebs had thickened over their covers, is now bought up and read with a ready relish; and works of fiction, no matter how weak and stale, find some tender female to weep over the haps and mishaps of their ill-conceived heroines. We are glad to see this evident bearing of the public mind. An epoch of book-making is the happiest one in the history of a nation. It is significant of wealth and prosperity. It shows that the minds of the people are turning away from golden idols and are seeking food for mental culture. It evinces the fact that the war and its concomitant train are no longer blassing the public mind; but that all are willing to come up and feed at the same intellectual stall, and labor together for the propagation of an era of letters in our national history. Let us have it."

—At a fire in Troy on Monday the firemen labored under great difficulties in extinguishing the flames, owing to the severe cold. The moment the steamers had ceased playing, after their work was done, the hose collapsed and became as stiff and hard as a bar of iron. One length of hose became so brittle that it snapped as if it had been a piece of slate. When the pieces were piled into the wagons to be taken to their houses, they retained the shape in which they had congealed, and it was not until long after they had been "strung up" in the houses and subjected to the warming influence of a friendly fire, that they began to resume their natural form.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE—Under and by virtue of the power vested in me by an Indenture of Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, to secure the payment of Bonds of said Company to the amount of thirty-five thousand dollars, and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded in the payment of the interest due on more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the Bonds secured by said Mortgage, and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said Bonds, the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said company, and been so refused by them, to sell at public auction upon the notice and terms in the said Mortgage mentioned the premises therein reserred to and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith, and to discharge my duty as trustee in respect to the premises, I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, *Trustee* as aforesaid, and *Mortgagee* in trust for the holders of the Bonds secured by said mortgage, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the Bonds to the amount aforesaid, as in said Mortgage provided, I will, upon MONDAY, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will there sell to the highest and best bidder or bidders for the same, the property conveyed to me in Mortgage as aforesaid and next mentioned, viz:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular, the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property included and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad as now located and built, beginning at the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, formerly the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, thence extending northwardly to and through the borough of Philipsburg, Rush township, Centre county, and there terminating. Said section of said railroad, between the points aforesaid being about twenty miles in length. Together with the right of way for the same, with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

connected with said section of said Road and belonging to said Company, between said points, and the right of way for the same, of the number and length following, viz.:—

At Mount Pleasant one siding about 200 feet long.

At 11¾ mile Post one quarry siding about 383 feet long.

At Summit, 13th Mile Post a second track siding about 1330 feet long.

At Summit, one Y and level siding, and one level siding north of Summit, with the right of way for all beyond the limits of the right of way for the track last mentioned. The total length of said Y and sidings being about 1600 feet.

At Sandy Ridge, a siding about 1268 feet long

At Powelton, a Y about 1268 feet long, and two sidings about 2784 feet, total length, with the right of way for the same.

At Osceola Station, a siding about 744 feet long, together with two lines of track, one of which extends from the main track of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, to a warehouse lot owned by the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, in said town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2975 feet long; and the other of which extends from a point on the said last-named track immediately west of the crossing of Moshannon creek to Miller's Coal Mines, in said Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2354 feet long, and also 600 feet additional Railroad track extending to Moshannon creek; together with the right of way therefor, and all embankments, cuttings, bridges, and trestle-works necessary therefor.

At Dunbar, one siding about 376 feet long.

At Steiner's, one siding about 225 feet long.

At Philipsburg, three sidings about 1590 feet total length.

REAL ESTATE.

At Gardener's Station, near Eighth Mile Post, a Water Station, on a lot 66 by 100 feet, together with a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, with all water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful thereto.

At Mount Pleasant a Water Station, 16 feet by 16 feet, with all the water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful thereto.

At Sandy Ridge, a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, with woodsheds attached, and all water rights, fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful thereto.

One warehouse lot, containing 147 perches, situated in the town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county.

At 21¾ Mile Post a lot of ground containing 69 perches, intended for a foreman's dwelling house.

At Philipsburg, one station lot, containing 48 perches with one frame passenger station, 50 feet by 20 feet, and one temporary frame warehouse, 50 feet by 20 feet, built thereon.

At Philipsburg, one lot or piece of ground, containing 4 85-100 acres more or less.

One frame Warehouse, 90 feet by 30 feet.

One frame Engine House, 31 feet by 57 feet.

One iron Turn-Table, 50 feet in diameter.

And one frame Water Station, 16 feet by 16 feet, built thereon, with all the water rights and fixtures, lands and appurtenances, needful thereto.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Railroad Sidings, Real Estate and Premises, mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $5000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale, and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale, that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part, by transferring and delivering to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money, to be estimated for the purpose of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance; and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale, to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $5000 thereof required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said Trustee, in cash, within twenty days thereafter.

Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money, as hereinbefore mentioned, the said Trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same a conveyance of the premises aforesaid, in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
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AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE—Under and by virtue of the power vested in me by an Indenture of Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, to secure the payment of Bonds of said Company to the amount of thirty-five thousand dollars, and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded, in the payment of the interest due on more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the Bonds secured by said Mortgage, and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said Bonds, the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said company, and been so refused by them, to sell at public auction upon the notice and terms in the said Mortgage mentioned the premises therein reserred to and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith, and to discharge my duty as trustee in respect to the premises, I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, *Trustee* as aforesaid, and *Mortgagee* in trust for the holders of the Bonds secured by said mortgage, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the Bonds to the amount aforesaid, as in said Mortgage provided, I will, upon MONDAY, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will there sell to the highest and best bidder or bidders for the same, the property conveyed to me in Mortgage as aforesaid, and next mentioned, viz:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station, in Blair county to the point of connection with the gravel road of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company adjacent to or connected with, or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles or road, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived, and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points on said section of three and one-quarter miles with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property included and referred to in the foregoing description may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad as now located and built, beginning at the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad at or near Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, thence extending northwardly to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three and one quarter miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Tyrone Station, and there terminating; said section of said road between the points aforesaid being about three and one-quarter miles in length. Together with the right of way for the same with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

Connected with said section of said Road, and be onging to said Company between said points, and the right of way for the same of the number and length following, viz.:—

At Tyrone, one siding, about 816 feet long.

At Tyrone Engine House, one siding about 1284 feet long.

At Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Intersection, two sidings about 1671 feet total length.

AND, ALSO.

At Tyrone, one 100-feet Track Scales, with office 12 feet by 12 feet.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights-of-way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds works, masonry and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said company in connection therewith.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Railroad Sidings, Real Estate and Premises, mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $5000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale, and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale, that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part, by transferring and delivering to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money, to be estimated for the purpose of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance; and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale, to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $5000 thereof required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said Trustee, in cash, within twenty days thereafter.

Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money, as hereinbefore mentioned, the said Trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same a conveyance of the premises aforesaid, in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street,
Philadelphia.
10 30 tw 2710

BROWN & MAGEE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TRUNKS,
VALISES
BAGS,
RETICULES,

And all styles of goods suitable for

Travellers and Excursionists.

A large stock of
MOROCCO TRAVELLING BAGS
AND RETICULES,
FOR GENTS AND LADIES,
Of our own Manufacture, suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
No. 708 CHESNUT STREET.
11 25

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN R. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock.
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 1? 19

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 1y

I. B. SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER Truss Establishment, No. 1347 CHESNUT street, near Broad.—This Truss, unlike all others, cures Ruptures, frees the cord from all pressure, will never rust, break, chafe, or become filthy; fitted to form, requiring no strap; used in bathing; always good as new. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, etc., of improved styles. Lady attendant. Call and examine, or send for pamphlet. 12 16 1m

I. B. SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS

RAILROAD LINES

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation for Way Passengers $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express..... 3 00
At 2 P. M via Camden and Amboy Express..... 2 25
At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)..... 2 25
At 6 and 11:30 P. M. via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket..... 2 25
2d Class Ticket..... 1 50
At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5:6 and 11:30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Bevery, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown etc. The 10 A. M and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton
At 2:30 P. M., steamboat "Trenton," for Bristol, Burlington, Beverly, etc.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11:15 A. M., 4:30 and 6:45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express $3 00
At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express..... 2 25

The 6:45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7:30 and 11:15 A. M., 3, 3:30, 4:30, 5 and 6:45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.
At 7 A. M., 10:50, 3, 5 and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Ho mesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

DELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes

Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Delvidere, Easton Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

For New York, and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on the Fifth street above Walnut and an hour before departure. The cars run into the Depot, and on arrival of each Train, run from the Depot.

Fifty Pounds of Baggage only allowed each Passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Graham's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depots. Orders to be left at 5 Walnut st

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Will leave from foot of Cortland street

At 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.
At 7:10 and 11½ A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.
From foot of Barclay street at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.
From Pier No. 1 North river, at 12 M., 3 and 7 P. M. (Freight and Passenger), via Amboy and Camden.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

January 1, 1866.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and ALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL

At 8:00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harlsburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo Allentown Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg Hagerstown etc, etc.

This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc.; and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains; Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport Elmira, Buffalo, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9:35 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7:25 A. M. and Pottsville at 8:30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 12:20 and 1:45 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1:45 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 7:05 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:35 A. M. and Harrisburg at 9:00 P. M.

Market train with a Passenger car attached leaves Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M. for Reading and all way stations, leaves Reading at 11:30 A. M., and Downington at 12:30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downington at 7:05 A. M. and 2:30 Noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 10 A. M., and 1:48 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Wilmsport Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Fast Morning Express Train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:05 A. M., passing Reading at 4:49 and 10:52 A. M., arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping Car accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1:45 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:00 A. M. and 6:00 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas The following tickets are obtained only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent discount, between any points desired for families and firms

MILEAGE TICKETS

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $57 50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half rates.

EXCURSION TICKETS,

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6:00 P. M. for Reading Lebanon Harrisburg Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M. and for all principal Stations only at 2:15 P. M. 8 15

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the New Depot, at THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets.

The cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway run to and from this Depot. They leave Front street every two minutes, commencing one hour previous to the time of departure of each Train and allow about 30 minutes for a trip. Their cars are in waiting on the arrival of each Train, and connections are made with all roads crossing Market street.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets at 6:45 P. M. to connect with Pittsburg and Erie Mail, and at 10:25 P. M. with Philadelphia Express.

Mann's Baggage Express is located at No. 31 S. Eleventh street. Parties desiring Baggage taken to the trains can have it done at reasonable rate upon application to him.

TRAINS LEAVE AND ARRIVE AT DEPOT, 1HUS:—

LEAVE.		
Erie Express	at	7:30 A. M
Mail Train	"	8:00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	"	10:00 "
Fast Line	"	12:00 M.
Parkesburg	"	1:00 P. M
Harrisburg Accommodation	"	2:30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	"	4:00 "
Paoli Train, No. 2	"	5:30 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	"	7:30 "
Philadelphia Express	"	11:10 "
ARRIVE		
Cincinnati Express	at	1:30 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	"	7:10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	"	8:20 "
Parkesburg Train	"	9:30 "
Erie Express	"	11:20 "
Lancaster Train	"	12:30 P. M.
Fast Line	"	1:10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	"	4:40 "
Day Express	"	8:45 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	"	9:40 "

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily (except Saturday). All other trains daily (except Sunday).

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

For further information, as to time and connections, rates daily (except Sunday), apply to or see bills and framed cards, or apply to

THOMAS B. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full information as to fare and accommodation, apply to

FRANCIS FUNK No. 137 Dock Street

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE commencing MONDAY, January 8, 1866.—Trains will leave depot, corner of BROAD street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows, viz.:—

Express Train at 4:05 A. M (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington stopping at Wilmington, Perryville Havre-de-Grace Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run

Delaware Railroad train at 8:15 A. M (Sunday excepted), for Salisbury, Milford and intermediate stations.

Way Mail Train at 9:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.

Express Train at 2:45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-east, Perryville,

THE RESURRECTIONISTS.

The Ghouls of the Graveyards—Some Facts About the Mystic Craft—Inhuman Traffic in Dead Bodies—Method of Conducting the Business—A Celebrated "Character"—Cemeteries Most Exposed to the Sacrilegious Visitants.

Readers of "A Tale of Two Cities," a celebrated work, which we have always thought was too essentially Frenchy and tragic ever to have come from the thoroughly English pen of Charles Dickens, will recollect a character named Jerry Cruncher. Jerry's memory will live forever in the dual circumstances that he resuscitated dead folks for a living, and entertained a decided antipathy to Mrs. Cruncher's periodical "floppings." Notwithstanding the grotesqueness with which the character of the man is invested, in the charming style of the inimitable author, its hideous deformity is made so conspicuous that we cannot contemplate it without mingled feelings of pity and disgust—pity that any man, ideal though he be, should be so debased as to prey upon the dead for a livelihood, and disgust at the thoroughness of his debasement.

But in the estimation of the world, however shallow it may be, men are only good or bad, worthy to be esteemed or worthy to be despised, by comparison. The only test of excellence is a sliding scale, and the best of men rarely bother their heads to enjoin conformity to an inflexible standard of morality. In fact, the moral law varies with the latitude and longitude of places; and what would be tolerable in Paris would be shocking to the moral sensibilities of Philadelphia. Nevertheless, there are crimes that, throughout the civilized world, awaken, by their recital, a general feeling of horror and indignation. One touch of conscience, as of nature, makes the whole world kin.

A crime which has always been held in universal detestation—and which yet, so far as can be ascertained, has always been practised among civilized people, since the necessities of anatomy first made it "pay"—is the resurrection of the dead, which legal enactments have never been able to prevent, though they have so hedged it about with danger, that they who follow it must needs be men of most abandoned and desperate natures.

All Philadelphians have heard or known, that in past years the resurrectionists plied their nefarious trade in this city, with considerable audacity and success. The tales of their dark deeds yet live to enliven social conversation, and give a weird attractiveness to the budget of nursery-tales. Indeed, most of the children are better informed in this department of our local history than the grown-up generation.

In the same connection, the traditions of the Almshouse are revived; and the feeling of indignation and horror which prevailed in the community about ten years ago, at the discovery that the dead bodies of the paupers had been sold as merchandise to medical and surgical colleges, for anatomical purposes, is still fresh in the minds of the people.

How may Philadelphians know or guess that the deeds of the resurrectionists are more than a horrible tradition? How many of us, in our quaintest dreams, have ever dreamed that Jerry Cruncher,—the actual Jerry, alive and in the flesh—abides among us; walks through the streets of our quiet law-abiding city by day, and prowls like a beast of prey through our still and solemn graveyards by night? The fact is even so; but worse than any beast of prey is Jerry Cruncher, for beasts of prey will never harm the dead.

The race of resurrectionists, so far as Philadelphia is concerned, is by no means extinct. The number of men engaged in the infamous vocation is, of course, very small. In fact, they scarcely exceed a corporal's guard. Without exception they are men of brutal instincts, lost to all sense of shame, and having no fear but the fear of the law before their eyes. Without exception, too, they are men of intemperate habits—with whom the craving for strong drink has overcome every honest impulse, and uprooted every sentiment of self-respect that may ever have had existence in their natures.

It is a singular fact, too, that the "body-snatchers" are, as a rule, a cowardly, superstitious set of fellows. They never think of paying a nocturnal visit to a cemetery without previously fortifying the inner man with "eau de vie;" and they never go on such an expedition alone, but always "in couples and groups," like the dancers at the ball of Mr. Lanigan.

All of these men have tales to unfold calculated to harrow up the soul and freeze the young blood, and make each particular hair of a superstitious head stand up on end. Of course their marvellous experiences are altogether the effects of a lively imagination distorted by bad whisky, and their narratives are a tissue of fancy, exaggeration, and oftimes braggadocia.

A soulless wretch who has snatched five or six bodies from their earthy resting-place, and torn from them the clinging cerements, in which perhaps loved hands enfolded them, and loved eyes looked upon them, no longer feels a bit of scruple about the business. He does his work as methodically as a sexton, and with as little inward qualms. He becomes hardened and imbruted, and is fit for anything.

For the most part, they are only novices in the business who fancy it attended with supernatural revelations. As the thief doth fear each bush an officer, so doth the "green" body-snatcher dread each rustling leaf as the footfall of a ghost.

Apropos of our weird subject, the late Doctor McMurtrie, Professor of Physics and Anatomy in the Central High School, used to tell a curious local story. According to the Doctor, a resurrectionist paid a professional visit one midnight to a graveyard, where the body of a gentleman who had died suddenly, from natural causes, it was supposed, had been interred. The gentleman had been in affluent circumstances. The unsolved mystery of his death had rendered possession of his remains, for purposes of dissection, a matter of interest to some medical students from the "sunny South, who accordingly hired a Jerry Cruncher to resurrect it. The Cruncher, keeping up his spirits by pouring spirits down, worked bravely for an hour, with no untoward incident.

He had nothing to fear, for he was an old hand at the business, and the "spirits" in the black bottle that he placed against a tombstone, and frequently invoked, kept off all others of a supernatural character. The grave was fresh, the soil was loose, and the sharp spade, in brawny hands, soon made a clearing to the coffin.

The lid is removed with as little noise as possible. What horror! The dead man rises in his coffin to a sitting posture! The affrighted resurrectionist flings spade away, forgets his coat and bottle, and scaling the wall of the cemetery, pale as the uncoffined man he leaves behind, he flees as for his life.

It was a chill September night, and sitting in one's grave-clothes, five feet below the surface of mankind, is decidedly unpleasant. The gentleman, so the story ran, had been buried alive while in a state of trance, and was revived by the combined effects of the cold air and the shock of disinterment. Possibly, too, the duration of his death-sleep was at an end at this particular moment. At any rate, he went home; and, having no latch-key, was compelled to ring up the family.

The folks at home were, of course, astounded at his resurrection from the dead. At the time the affair created quite a local sensation. Subsequently the gentleman made every effort to ascertain the individual who had done him the good turn, although from motives most despicable. He even offered in the public prints a reward of five hundred dollars to the "friend in need," if the unknown party would reveal him. But the unknown was too sharp. He feared to disclose his identity, lest the law should lay its heavy hand upon his shoulder. So the secret has never transpired.

The men engaged in body-snatching in this city rarely make an exclusive business of it. Sometimes for a fortnight, or a month, they will not have a job. In the meantime they turn their hand to anything, should necessity compel them. The craft have a recognized boss, who makes engagements, and hires them for the fulfilment. The "boss" is a character. He goes by the name of "Jimmy," and lives in the benighted region of Bedford street, above Sixth. He is as bleared-eyed, unshorn, dissipated a man as ever daylight shone upon. He may be known, in part, by a pair of short-legged boots he wears, with the trousers always stuffed into them. It is rarely, too, that Jimmy is seen without his "cudheen."

Jimmy has been at this business for years—how many is not known. He is well acquainted with the ins and outs of almost every graveyard in the city. It is said that he is on confidential terms with several of the sextons and superintendents.

Jimmy and his confreres operate systematically. They always choose the dark nights; if they happen to be rainy no matter. As we have said, they always work by two. One "burker" (in England they are called burkers, after Burke, a notorious body-grabber), effects entrance into the graveyard, and commences to dig at the head of the grave a space about two-and-a-half feet square.

An hour or so suffices to reach the coffin, the head of which is broken in. Then, with a long hook, the body is pulled up, wrapped in a dark covering, and hastily conveyed to a confederate, who has a wagon in waiting. The wagon of course has not been kept standing all the time in front of the cemetery, but has been driven up and down, to avoid suspicion. The wagon is driven rapidly away, the grave filled up as before, and the job, which pays about fifty dollars, is completed.

The business of resurrecting, however, has seen its best days, and is rapidly passing out of existence. Compared with former times it is quite insignificant in extent and profits. In fact, it is beginning no longer to pay, but in exceptional cases, where persons have died from extraordinary or peculiar ailments, for which science could not account. The dissecting-rooms can now generally obtain all the subjects they desire through the legitimate channels, without encouraging an illegitimate and barbarous traffic. The day will speedily arrive when the resurrectionist, like the gum-man, the child-stealer, and the bounty-jumper, will live only in our local traditions.

JEFF. DAVIS.

Why he is Held in Confinement, and why he has not been Tried—The Charges Against Him: Treason, Inciting Assassination, and Murder of Union Prisoners—He Should be Tried Before a Civil Court in Virginia—Chief Justice Chase Declines for an Indefinite Period to Hold any Court there—Attorney-General Speed Thinks it is not Practicable to have such a Trial at Present—The Charges Against Other Prominent Traitors.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—The President to-day transmitted to the Senate a message in reply to a resolution calling upon him to inform that body upon what charges Jefferson Davis is confined and why he is not brought to trial.

The President encloses reports from the Secretary of War and Attorney-General, and at the same time invites the attention of the Senate to that portion of his annual message which refers to Congress the question connected with the holding of Circuit Courts of the United States within the districts where their authority has been intercepted:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, January 4, 1866.—Sir:—In reply to the annexed Senate resolutions, passed December 21, 1865, referred to me by you for report, I have the honor to state—First. That Jefferson Davis was captured by United States troops in the State of Georgia, on or about the tenth day of May, 1865, and by order of this Department has been and now is confined in Fortress Monroe, to abide such action as may be taken by the proper authorities of the United States Government.

Second. That he has not been arraigned upon any indictment or formal charge of crime, but has been indicted for the crime of high treason by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, which indictment is now pending in the Supreme Court of the said District. He is also charged with the crime of inciting the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and with the murder of Union prisoners of war, by starvation and other barbarous and cruel treatment towards them.

Third. The President deeming it expedient that Jefferson Davis should first be put upon his trial before a competent court and jury for the crime of treason, he was advised by the law officer of the Government that the most proper place for such trial was in the State of Virginia. That State is within the judicial circuit assigned to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who has held no court there since the apprehension of Davis, and who declines for an indefinite period to hold any court there.

The matters above stated are, so far as I am informed, the reasons for holding Jefferson Davis in confinement, and why he has not been put upon trial.

Fourth. Besides Jefferson Davis, the following persons, who acted as officers of the Rebel Government, are imprisoned, to wit:—Clement C. Clay, at Fortress Monroe, charged among other things with treason, with complicity in the murder of Mr. Lincoln, and with organizing bands of pirates, robbers, and murderers in Canada, to burn the cities and ravage the commerce and coasts of loyal States on the British frontier. D. L. Yulee at Fort Pulaski, charged with treason while holding a seat in the Senate of the United States, and with plotting to capture the forts and arsenals of the United States, and with inciting war and rebellion against the Government. S. K. Mallery, at Fort Lafayette, charged with treason, and with organizing and setting on foot piratical expeditions against the United States commerce and marine on the high seas. Other officers of the so-called Confederate Government, arrested and imprisoned, have been released on parole to abide the action of the Government in reference to this prosecution, and that for alleged offenses, on their application for amnesty and pardon. Among these are S. A. Trenholm, Secretary of the Treasury; John A. Campbell, Assistant Secretary of War; James A. Seddon, Secretary of War; John H. Reagan, Postmaster-General; R. M. T. Hunter, Senator; Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President; and sundry other persons of less note.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, January 4, 1866.—To the President.—Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from you of a copy of the resolution of the Senate of the United States, of date the 21st of December, 1865. In that resolution the Senate respectfully requests to be informed upon what charges and for what reasons Jefferson Davis is still held in confinement, and why he has not been put upon trial.

When the war was at its crisis Jefferson Davis, the Commander-in-Chief of the army of the insurgents, was taken prisoner, with other prominent Rebels, by the military forces of the United States. It was the duty of the military forces so to take them. They have been heretofore, and are yet held as prisoners of war. Though active hostilities have ceased, a state of war still exists in the territory in rebellion. Until peace shall come in fact, and in law, they can rightfully be held as prisoners of war.

I have ever thought that trials for treason cannot be held before a military tribunal. The civil courts have alone jurisdiction of that crime. The question then arises, Where and when must the trials thereof be held? In that clause of the Constitution mentioned in the resolution of the Senate, it is plainly written that they must be held in the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed. I know that many persons of learning and ability entertain the opinion that the commander-in-chief of the Rebel armies should be regarded as constructionally present with all the insurgents who prosecuted hostilities, and made raids upon the northern and southern borders of the loyal States.

This doctrine of constructive presence, carried out to its logical consequence, would make all who had been connected with the Rebel armies liable to trial in any State and district into which any portion of these armies had made the slightest incursion. Not being persuaded of the correctness of that opinion, but regarding the doctrine mentioned as if doubtful, constitutionally, I have thought it not proper to advise you to cause criminal proceedings to be instituted against Jefferson Davis or any other insurgent in the States or districts in which they were not actually present during the prosecution of hostilities.

Some prominent Rebels were personally present at the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, but all or nearly all of them received military paroles upon the surrender of the Rebel armies. Whilst I think that those paroles are not an ultimate protection for prosecutions for high treason, I have thought that it would be a violation of the paroles to prosecute those persons for crimes before the political power of the Government has proclaimed that the Rebellion has been suppressed.

It follows, from what I have said, that I am of the opinion that Jefferson Davis and others of the insurgents ought to be tried in some one of the States or districts in which they may be charged. Though active hostilities and flagrant war have not for some time existed between the United States and the insurgents, peaceful relations between the Government and the people in the States and districts in rebellion have not yet been fully restored. None of the justices of the Supreme Court have held circuit courts in these States and districts since actual hostilities ceased.

When the courts are open, and all laws can be peaceably administered and enforced in those States whose people rebelled against the Government, when thus peace shall come in fact and in law, the persons now held in military custody as prisoners of war, and who may not have been tried and convicted for offenses against the laws of war, should be transferred to the custody of the civil authorities of the proper districts, to be tried for such high crimes and misdemeanors as may be alleged against them.

I think it is the plain duty of the President to cause criminal prosecutions to be instituted before the proper tribunals and at all proper times, against some of those who were mainly instrumental in inaugurating, and most conspicuous in conducting the late hostilities. I should regard it as a direful calamity, if many whom the sword has spared, the law should spare also; but I would deem it a more direful calamity still if the Executive, in performing his constitutional duty of bringing these persons before the bar of justice to answer for their crimes, should violate the plain meaning of the Constitution or infringe in the least particular the living spirit of that instrument.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,
JAMES SPEED, Attorney-General.

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